PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
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East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY S. S. HORNIMAN, 1913—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY [illegible] BOYED ABDULLAH BREL[illegible]

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To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 115 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
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VOL. IX NO. 10 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England,)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Sailing to Plymouth & London, calling at Marseilles

Date	Steamers.	Tons
12th Mar.	DONGOLA	8,056
19th "	CHINA (a)	7,952
26th "	NARKUNDA (a)	16,118
2nd April	KALYAN	8,967
10th "	CALEDONIA (b)	7,572
16th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
23rd "	MANTUA (a)	10,902
30th "	SOMALI	6,794
7th May	SICILIA	6,702
14th "	WALDEBA	158,?5
21st "	MOREA (a)	10,890
28th "	CALEDONIA (b)	7,572

(a) "Narkunda", "Mantua", "Morea"—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(b) "Caledonia," "China"—Terminate voyages at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—The running of this train via Boulogne will be resumed commencing with the "Kaisar-i-Hind" leaving Bombay on the 16th April. The train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Fare £12/10/0 inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's Sailing to Port Said and Playmouth only,

Date	Steamer	Tons
20th April	MAR OBRA	8,288
20th May	MANDALLA	8,246

Sailings to Straits, China and Australia.

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
14th March	DUNERA	Calls Colombo, Singapor Hongkong & Shangha
25th "	MOREA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide Melbourne & Sydney.

Sailings to Africa, Karachi and Persian Gulf

Date out	Steamers.	
11th March	LINGUA	Karachi direct.
14th "	LHASA	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
6th "	PURNEA	Busrah direct.
9th "	CHAKDARA	Do.
9th "	TAROBA	East and South Africa via Marmagoa.
14th "	Varsova	Basra direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Dep'
Tsushima Maru	Y. Okuno	6,746	9th Mar.	20th Mar
Delagoa Maru	A. Kusakari	7,140		29th Mar
†Tomiura Maru	J. WADA		d Mar	28th Mar
Bombay Maru	S IRIE		10th Apr	22nd Apl

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freights and passage apply to
K. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ganges Maru	T. Inoue.	26th Feb	12th May.
Kobe Maru.	S. Arai	27th Feb	16th Mar.
Sam Maru	S. Kondo	25th Mar.	6th April
Malay Maru	T. Shimazaki	12th April.	22nd Apl
Indus Maru	R. Yano	23rd April.	4th May.
Kasado Maru	W. Miura	1st May.	13th May.

For freight and passages, etc., apply to
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AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,996,320

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2. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
3. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
5. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
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Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

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DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody No. 50-52 Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

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(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	S.	P.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	21,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	21,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	0
Reserve Funds	15,69,852	4	8

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the bank in paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyredabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
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Manager.

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
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Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

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In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the undertakings and business of the
Bank of Bengal,
Bank of Madras,
Bank of Bombay,
were transferred to and taken over by the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th of January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India.

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Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governors.
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bengal.
N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Madras.
E. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.
C 7924

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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Paid-up Captial £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000

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Calcutta	Karachi	New York
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Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

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The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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(Registered in Japan.)
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Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 50,000,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interests is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 5.
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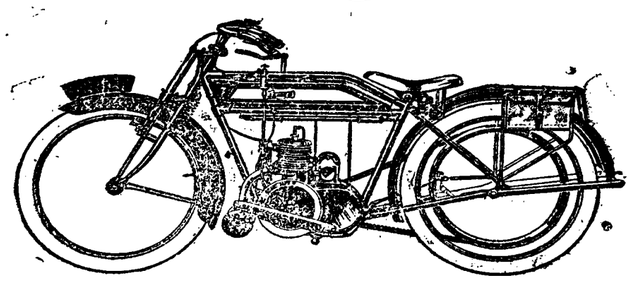

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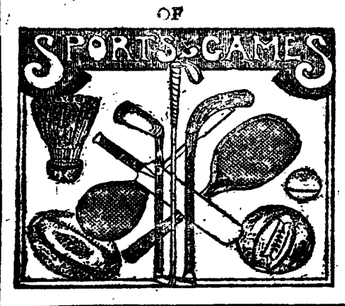

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"ALF'S BUTTON"

(8 Reels 8000 Feet.)

What happened to Aladin's Lamp? It must have laid hidden in odd corners for centuries and its secret remained hid. Till, at last, when the War broke out, it was acquired by our Government as part of a job-lot of assorted Oriental curios to be melted down and made into buttons for soldiers' tunics.

All this is mere conjecture, but it does account for the curious things that happened to Private Alf Higgins in the later years of the War. Alf got himself into a dreadful mess in the trenches, and had to draw a new tunic. He sat down outside his company's billet to give his buttons their first clean up; but the moment his tooth-brush touched the second button, Alf was appalled to see an enormous genie rise out of the earth, and to hear him say, after a low obeisance: "What wilt thou have? I am ready to obey thee as the Slave of the Button. I, and the other Slaves of the Button."

Then watch what huge events follow in

"ALF'S BUTTON"

Here's a film which reminds you of the Aladin's Lamp it is full of mirth, it is sumptuously staged, and is replete with excitement.

A Charming Comedy in the Programme.

FOUR SHOWS DAILY:
5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Prices retained, specially, as usual.

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS

TO-NIGHT

India's Mighty puranic production

Sati Madalsa

It is a tremendous production of splendid setting and beautiful secneries depicting the most popular story that is known to every learned son of India.

See it either at 3-30 and 5-15 on Saturday, Sunday and bank holidays or daily at 5-15 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Hydrometer

Of all kinds, for heavy and light liquids, English, German or American make. Orders at once to avoid disappointment.

DR. I. P ENAD
MANILAL MANSION,
Lamington Road, Bombay, No. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Excelsior

CHERNIAVSKYS
FAREWELL CONCERT
TO-MORROW NIGHT
AT 9-30 p.m.

WED. 16TH MATINEE AT 6 p.m:

The Renowned Brothers
Leo and Jan
CHERNIAVSKY
Violinist and Pianist

PROGRAMME MARCH 15th.

1—Violin—Piano Sonata .....E. Greig
2—Violin Concerto.....Tschaikowski
3—Piano.
(a) Organ Toccato-Fuge..Bach—Tausig
(b) Gavotte .....Gluck Brahms
(c) Mazeppa..... .....Liszt
4—Violin.
(a) Wings of songs.....Mendelssohn
(b) ETUDE Caprice....Paganini—Auer

THE CHERNIAVSKY'S SWAYS BEARERS FROM SMILES TO TEARS.

Prices as Usual

PLANS AT ROSE & CO.

Dr. BATLIWALA'S MEDICINES.

AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS IN INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.—For all kinds of fevers Malaria, Influenza Ague, etc. Price Rs. 1-2 each.

BATLIWALA'S BALAMRIT for Weak Children and thin adults. Tonic, Rs. 10 each.

BATLIWALA'S (CURE-ALL) BALM—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache, etc. As. 9 each.

BATLIWALA'S GENUINE QUININE—Tablets one grain each in Bottles of hundred. Rs. 1-4 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS—for pale and anaemic people. An aphrodisiac Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S DIARRHOEA MIXTURE—for dysentery and diarrhoea as for Cholera. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE Tablets two grains each. Rs. 1-12.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER. As 8 each.

BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for all kinds of itches, Dhobi, etc. etc. As. 6 each.

Sold everywhere in India and also by Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO.

Warli Laboratory, Bombay. 1.

Telegraphic Address:— BATLIWALLA WARLI, BOMBAY.

SINUSES

are cured without operation.

Rajvaid
Sri Bamandasji avaraj,
152, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

MADE FROM PURE GRAPES.

REMY MARTIN & Co's.
COGNAC BRANDY.
Fined by ROYALTY
Since
1738
Can be had of all dealers
Sole Agents
JAMSHEDJI RATANJI & Co
BOMBAY.
Sole Agents: R. WALTERS & Co., Princess Dock, Bombay.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS TALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, "EMPIRE" SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

LOST.

LOST—A DIAMAND RING. A Reward of Rs. 200 will be given to finder. Apply to SHIVRAM RAMCHAND, Barbhai Moholla, Kapur Building, Nagdevi.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New Address, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING, Front Entrance, Apollo Street, Fort. Please apply or call for prospectus and enrolment there. R2661

EUROPEAN has vacancy for two men in Bungalow on Bandra Hill. Apply Box No. 1922 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2691

CAPITALIST to finance shipments of produce from malabar ports, decent interest and share of profits, high references to business ability. Address Box No. 1924, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2699

MANGANESE ORE Capitalist who are desirous of investment in the above business are requested to write with particulars guarantee is taken to purchase for them to their best advantage. Apply Box No. 1925, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2698

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ORDINARY TYPISTS for a Solicitor's firm. Pay Rs. 50 per month. Apply Box No. 1923, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2693

FLOUR BILL COLLECTORS required by a European Firm on a commission basis. Must be intelligent and have good knowledge of Bombay. Apply stating terms to Box No. 1929, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8665

WANTED—A smart TYPIST at once. None need apply who have not worked in an Engineering Firm. Apply with copies of certificates and salary expected to Box No. 1927, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8659

WANTED—An ASSISTANT MILLER for a leading Local Flour Mill. Apply with terms and salary to Box No 1909 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C8602

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Mineral Prospector and Contractor, who can undertake the prospecting work in hand at once. Apply Box No. 1920, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2684

WANTED.—A fast TYPIST for Accounts Department. Apply with Testimonials to the GENERAL MANAGER, RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, LTD., Lamington Road, Bombay. R 2683

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an UNDERGRADUATE, strong in Persian. Apply stating qualifications and terms in full, to HON. SECRETARY, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat. C8628

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY a smart SHORTHAND TYPIST. Must be hard-working. Remuneration as per qualification. Apply Box No. 1921, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2690

WANTED—UNDERGRADUATES for Bansda High-School Drawing and Persian or Science preferred, on 60—8/2-100. Apply with copies of testimonials before [illegible]. Apply with copies of testimonials before 25th March, to J. H. ANJARIS, Head-Master, Bansda-High School. C8627

WANTED—A PATRIOTIC HINDU or MUHAMMADAN Post-graduate research student of Organic Chemistry, able to carry on researches in Tobacco curing and analyses. Decent pay for a qualified man. Apply Box No. 1861, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 5607

WANTED—An experienced and energetic Urdoo knowing MATRICULATE with the third grade Drawing certificate as a teacher, a Mohomedan preferred. Apply with testimonials and the salary stating, application should reach within 20-3-21. SECRETARY, N. E. School, Jamner, East Khandesh. R2711

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN experienced first Class M.A. is willing to accompany as a Tutor to some young boys, to any healthy Station out of Bombay proper, for the period of ensuing vacation. For terms and other particulars, Apply to THE VICTORIA COMMERCIAL AGENCY, Lanwalla Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, No. 4. R2716

WANTED—SITUATION for a Mechanical Engineer can manage workshops. Experience of twelve years. Has been controlling more than six hundred men. Quite young, energetic, sober in habits. Can consider offers on reasonable terms with a guarantee to show improvements within six months from date of appointment. Apply to Box No. 1928, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2713

WANTED

WANTED.—Applications from ambitious men for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER." Sent post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, Rajkot. R2615

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS on commission and salary to sell Shares of a profitable limited concern. Apply Post Box No. 2231, Calcutta. R2714B

WANTED—TO BUY TINPLATES. Wr size, weight and quantity price available. Apply Box No. 2623, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 2623

A gentleman with influential connections proceeding shortly to Europe and America is open to undertaking commissions and establishing trade connections. Apply Box No. 1909, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". R2662

WANTED AGENTS—We desire to appoint Agents in every City and Town in India, Burma and Ceylon. A splendid opportunity for energetic and influential persons to make money during spare hours. Apply to-day to the UNITED PROVINCES OIL MILLS, CO., LIMITED, Belanganj, Agra. R 4696 8065

WANTED respectable and energetic agents and few well experienced organisers to push and sell shares of the highly promising limited mills, tea and cotton concerns. Terms exceptionally liberal. Please earn Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 or more a month by holding our agency. For particulars apply to the Mercantile Agency, 172, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. R2714

WANTED—Underwriters and experienced and influential Agents to sell share of a big and profitable Rice Mills Co., Ltd., in Bakarganj, the "Granary of the East", on handsome commission or pay. Apply to the British Indian Commercial Board, Ltd., Managing Agents, 285-9, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. R2714A

FOR SALE.

PETROL could be had at Rs. 2-8 per Gallon for permanent custumers. See personally or write to IMPERIAL Automobiles, Grant Road Corner. R 2704

MATHERAN HONEY.—Absolutely pure—invalueable for Medical purposes. Write to LORDS STORES, MATHERAN. C 8363

ELECTRIC FANS—A.C. and D.C. in all sizes. Best MARELLI Make. Going cheap. PIONEER ELECTRIC CO., 42, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 'Phone No. 4544. R2639

FOR SALE—New Machinery of all kinds Spinning and Weaving, Dyeing and Bleaching, at former prices. Ready delivery. Write to Box No. 1867, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8483

FOR SALE.—German Made "ORIGINAL DURBY" CYCLES. For full particulars please, apply to Messrs. K. H. KAYANI AND CO., 7/11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. R 2420

FOR SALE—Very good cotton wastes of different varieties, worth about Rs. 50,000 ready. Offers and quotations solicited by THE MANAGER, Tinnevelly Textiles, Ltd., Koilpati, S. I. Rly. C8664

FOR SALE—One DISPENSARY with medicines and furniture in good condition. Apply to Dr. WAZIR MOHOMED, Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Building, 1st floor, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay. R2710

PORTLAND "HAND" BRAND CEMENT, Flooring and Wall Tiles, Wire Nails, etc., for immediate delivery. For particulars apply B. SITARAM & SON, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. R2631

BRICKS—First Class Kilu Burnt BRICKS, 1 inch thicker than Kalya size available in large quantities for sale. Apply for particulars and samples to A. D. SHAH, Tara Bag, Love Lane, Mazagaon, Telephone No. 1924. R2656

FOR SALE—English Double LEATHER BELTINGS 6in., 7in., 8in., 9in., 10in., 12in. and 14in. English Cast Iron Flanged PIPES 2in., 3in., 4in., 5in., 6in. Please write to MANGALDAS JESINGBHAI, 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. R2526

FOR SALE—LAND, less than four annas a sq. yd. less than fifteen minutes from a rising station on the B. B. and C. I. within 2 hours fifteen minutes from Bombay. Apply sharp, Box No. 1847, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8430

FOR SALE—IDEAL PLOTS for garden houses, adjoining Andheri-Kurla Road. Ten minutes' drive from Andheri Station. Area about 2,054 square yards. Road frontage 158 feet each. Apply in person or through broker to THOS. D'ALMEIDA, Boran Road, Bandra. R2653

FOLLOWING NEW MACHINERY READY.—Complete D. Stewart's Cotton Pressing plant, 30ft. by 7½ft. and 160 lbs, 20ft. by 6ft. and 130 lbs, boilers, 13in. by 23in. by 24in. Compound side by side engine, Electric Motors, Generators, cables and fittings, Hand Pumps, Donkey Pumps one inch Hydraulic tubes, Pooley's Scales. DREWET CHOWNA, Church Gate Street. R2685

DEVELOP AN IMPORTANT HOME INDUSTRY. ENVELOPE MAKING MACHINES—Folding and Gumming envelops special stencils are provided with every machine to facilitate the work and are supplied free of cost. Price Rs. Fifteen only. Ex. our godown. Particulars on one anna stamp. THE INDUSTRIAL TRADING & MFG. CO., of Western India, 4386, Mumnavad-Ahmedabad. R 2706

AN INDISPENSABLE AND AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE. Officially sanctioned for the Hospitals, Dispensaries and Libraries of the Baroda State. Just published in Gujerati. "Social Diseases, Genito-Crinary and Venereal Diseases, and Sexology." By Dr. Kaikhosru K. Dadachanji. Consulting Surgeon Specialist. The Genito-Urinary, Skin and Surgical Hospital, 237, corner Grant Road, Bombay, 460 pages, 34 illustrations. Price Rs. 4. Obtainable from (1) "KAISER-I-HIND" Paper Printing Works, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, whence V.P.'s are despatched at Rs. 4-5. (2) S. GOVIND & Co., Sandhurst Road. 8448

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Shops and Rooms in New building on the corner of Hains Road, just near Byculla Station and Tramway. Apply there or Rajabhai Mehirally Khaduck. R2559

TO BE LET.

TO LET—MOTOR GARAGES, 426-432, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar, electric light and telephone. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE, Nanjee Building, 17-18, Elphinstone Circle. R2598

TO LET on Frere Road, one GODOWN, 33½ft. by 10ft. and 14ft., and four OFFICE ROOMS on third floor, well ventilated and spacious. Apply Box No. 1919, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2687

TO BE LET.—GROUND FLOOR of a building, suitable for godowns show rooms, or motor garage in Mangalore Street, near Ballard Pier. Apply to Box No. 1926, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 8650

"MUBARAK MANAZIL" TO BE LET spacious bungalow, ground floor and upper floor at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharak Bazar, Musjid Bunder, or Chagla Villa, Dadar. R 2705

TO LET—Two new Bungalows, Hansraj Bhuwan and Jayanti Nivas, near King's Circle, Matunga, two minutes from G. I. P. Railway Station, only for high class Hindu family. Enquire at the place between 8 to 12 a.m. R2717

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailling about	Remarks
Canadian conqueror	5500	15th March	Montrea
Canadian Inventor	5500	15th .	Vancouver
Canadian Traveller	5400	23rd April	Montreal

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

SPLENDID AND RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS OR BUSINESSMEN,

FOR SALE

AT FORT STREET, near VICTORIA TERMINUS, GENERAL POST OFFICE AND DOCKS.

VALUABLE piece of LAND (1025 square yards) with storeyed buildings an good frontage, suitable for offices, hotels theatres, cinemas etc.
For particulars apply to Box No. 1864, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 8474

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Buckmall Steamship Co., Ltd., Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports as inducement offers.
Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.
Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York.
The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East.
S. S. "City of Agra", September.
S. S. "Swazi" sailed on 15th January, 1921.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
1922

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON CO,LD

SECOND CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 20,000 PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 15th March, 1921, and the holders of the said shares, are required within due date to forward their remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) BURN & COMPANY,
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, Feb. 7, 1921. C8321

GREAT INDIA PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

THE existing season ticket fares between—
I. Bombay and Kalyan including stations on Harbour branch, and all intermediate stations.
II. Poona and Lonavla, and all intermediate stations.
III. Lonavla and Khandala.
IV. Poona and stations Madepsar to Dhond.
Will be increased by 15 per cent. with effect from 1st April 1921.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st March, 1921. C8506

RE: ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO, LTD.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the demand for Poll made at the meeting of the Shareholders on the 9th March, 1921, having been subsequently withdrawn in writing I have been directed by the Court to intimate that there will be no voting at my office as announced at the said meeting.

N. H. MOOS,
Provisional Liquidator.
Bombay, 11th March, 1921. C8640

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BENGAL SHELLAC FACTORY LIMITED.

AFFORDS EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY OF INVESTMENT, BEING DIVIDEND-PAYING CONCERN.

Business under entire Indian Management with Indian Capital, Indian Labour and dealing in Shellac, which is the monopoly of India

Expected Dividend 56 per cent. a year. An adinterim Dividend of 10 per cent. already paid after only three months manufacturing work at the start.

CAPITAL—RUPEES FIVE LAKHS.

Each share valued at Rs. 10 only of which Rs, 5 to be paid with application and Rs. 5 to be paid on allotment, also an admission fee of Rs. 1 only payable by each shareholder at the time of application.

The Company has a strong Board of Directors containing Merchants experienced in shellac under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi, K. C. I. E., Member of Council of State.

USES OF SHELLAC

LOCAL—As cement and in making bangles, toys, all sorts of turnery works, bracelets, for filling ornaments by goldsmiths, for fastening the hafts of swords, painted pottery, ornamentation of ivory or metalware, manufacture of grinding stones etc., etc.

FOREIGN—Making of electric insulators in aeroplanes, manufacture of shrapnels, explosives, gramophone and other talking machine records, micanites, lithographic inks, imitation ivory, oil cloth, boot polish, corundum emery wheels, and as a primary constituent in varnishes and polishes, etc., etc,

SHELLAC—Is a necessity in *Peace Time*, being an essential ingredient for articles of everyday use and it is a necessity in *War Time* being an essential ingredient of war material, and what is more it is grown and manufactured *solely* in *India*, while extensively in demand in *America*, *Europe* and *Japan*. The total *Export* to foreign countries is worth about *Four Crores* a year and is gradually on the increase.

The Share list closes on the 15th April,

Telegram: Lacsen, Calcutta.

SEN BROTHERS, LTD., *Managing Agents,* 55-58 *Ezra Street, Calcutta.*

NOTICE.

20,000 High Class Cotton Blankets ready for immediate delivery. Size 48in. by 78in. Khaki, Fawn, Grey. and Red. Price Rs. 2/12 each, delivered to any part of India by post. These blankets are now being used by Europeans in India and Africa and continue to give universal satisfaction.
Over 5,00,000 sold for 1921.
We invite enquiries from the Trade.
Apply:—
COLONIAL MANUFACTURING CO.,
Bombay Agency,
Post Box 399, BOMBAY.
C 7886

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY an experienced CLERK on Rs. 50 per mensem for the office of Indian Station Hospital, Deesa. Candidate must be a matriculate and must possess through knowledge of office work. Apply with copies of testimonials, while will not be returned, to the OFFICER COMMANDING, Indian Station Hospital, Deesa. C 8597

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ENHANCEMENT OF RATES FOR PUBLIC COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL.

WITH effect from 1st April 1921, Coal Coke and patent fuel in full wagon loads, at owner's risk, loading and unloading being done by owners, booked on public account from any station to any station on the East Indian Railway and *via* will be charged at the following scale of rates, both in local and through booking:—

	Pies per md. per mile.
For all distances up to 200 miles inclusive	0.15
Plus for any distance in excess of 200 miles and up to 300 miles inclusive	0.13
Plus for any distance in excess of 300 miles and up to 700 miles inclusive	0.07
Plus for any distance in excess of 700 miles	0.06

2. The above scale is exclusive of the East Indian Railway terminal charge of Re. 0-2-0 per ton, which will be levied in addition
3. Public Coal, Coke and Patent fuel booked to stations on Foreign Railways, which have adopted the above scale, will be charged at this scale on the actual through distance from start to destination and all terminals transhipment and other extra charges due will be levied in addition. Public Coal, Coke and Patent fuel booked to stations on the Foreign Railways, which have not adopted the above scale, will be charged over the East Indian Railway at the above scale from the booking station up to the Junctions with such railways and the charges for the remaining distance will be levied as per the Tariffs of the Foreign Railways in force from time to time.

C. D. M. HINDLEY,
Agent,
E. I. Ry.
Calcutta, 7th December, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 15th March to the 1st April, both days inclusive. C8605

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Ma Header, etc.
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 59 Medow Street, Fort. 7148

THE FOURTH ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE, INDORE.

MARCH 23RD TO APRIL 8TH, 1921.

ARRANGEMENTS will be made for the boarding and lodging of (1) Distinguished Guests, (2) Artists and (3) Professionals.
Visitors will be provided with free lodging and volunteers will help them in the matter of boarding if necessary.
Certain number of Professionals only will be given travelling expenses, single fare to and fro at the discretion of the Working Committee and according to their merits.
March 15th will be the latest date for the receipt of the intimation of intending visitors and guests.

H. A. TALCHERKER
Secretary,
Reception Committee.

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD.

FINAL NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the Resolution of the Board of Directors of the above Company passed at their Meeting held on the 28th day of February, 1921, the final Notice is hereby given to those shareholders, who have not yet sent in their First-Call moneys in respect of number of shares standing in their names in the Company's Register to pay the same on or before the 15th March, 1921, and in case of their non-payment within due date their shares will be liable to be forfeited.

By Order of the Board of Directors
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.
Dated 1st March, 1921.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. C8560

THE MYSORE SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS of the members of the Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 14th instant and WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1921 at 3-15 o'clock in the afternoon on each day (Standard Time), to consider and, if thought fit, to pass as Special Resolutions the Resolutions for the alteration of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, which are set out at length in the Notice convening the said Meetings which has already been sent by post to each individual member.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1921.
By order of the Board.
N. SIRUR & CO.,
C8529 Agents.

THE BRITISH INDIA BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED.

TEMPORARY OFFICE:
110/111, Great Western Hotel Buildings,
Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Corporation are now OPEN for the registration of Transfer deeds duly executed, which must be presented at the Registered Office of the Corporation along with the relative documents between the hours of 11 a.m. to 4-30 p.m during the week days and 11 to 2 on Saturdays excepting holidays.

Bombay, 9th March, 1921. C 8626

THE BRITISH INDIA BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED.

TEMPORARY OFFICE:
110/111, Great Western Hotel Buildings,
Fort.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation who have duly paid in their allotment monies are hereby informed that the Temporary Receipts in lieu of Share Certificates are now ready and will be delivered to them on surrendering, at the Registered office of the Corporation, their relative application Deposit Receipts and Allotment Letters, (with receipts attached) duly discharged.
Shareholders who have still not paid in their Allotment monies are required to remit the same immediately in pursuance of reminders already posted to them and then to take delivery of the above said Temporary Receipts in due course.
Hours of working:—11 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. on Week days and 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Saturdays excepting holidays.
Bombay, 9th March, 1921. C 8625

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that no one should henceforth deal in our name with GOVINDJEE GOCULDAS, who was working as our Stores Supplier up till now.

Anybody doing so will do at his own risk and responsibility.

The Assur Veerjee Mills, Limited,
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS.
R 2715

WANTED.

WANTED.—A FAST TYPIST for the office of the A. D. S. and T. (Embn) Bombay as a temporary measure. Candidates who type by the touch system preferred. Intending candidates should apply to the undersigned with original testimonials in their possession if any.

J M. MATTHEWS, Captain,
For A.D.S.T. Embarkation.
No. 3 shed.
Alexandra Docks.
C 8664

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed that owing to the Census all the Public Vaccination Stations in the City except the Central Vaccine Depot at Parel and the Station at the Sanitary Institute Building, Princess Street will be CLOSED on the 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th and 19th March, 1921.

(Sd.) J. E. SANDILANDS.
Executive Health Officer.
Bombay, 12th March, 1921.
C 8660

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of levelling, metalling, etc., the private street between Girgaum Back Road and the Improvement Trust passage to the East of Servants of India Society's building will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. K. RODDAN.
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 11th March 1921.
C 8662

BOMBAY TOWN PLANNING ACT 1915.

TOWN PLANNING SCHEME—AHMEDABAD NO. 1.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOTICE, that in accordance with the provisions of the Rules made under the above Act, the undersigned, ARTHUR EDWARD MIRAMS, F.S.I., F.S.A., F.R.S.I., hereby gives notice that he will take up the duties of his Office as Arbitrator, in respect of the above scheme, on TUESDAY, the 15th March, 1921.

A. E. MIRAMS,
F.S.A., F.S.I., F.R.S.I.
Arbitrator.
Poona.
10th March 1921.
C 8640

NOTICE.

A REWARD of Rs. 50 will be awarded to any one who will findant and hand over to me on the following address, my son named LAXAMAN VITHOBA KUKADAY, aged about 45 years resident of Yerla Indora, Katol Taluqa Nagpur district lost on the Bori Bander Railway Station which returning from 6 pair on the 9th Feb., 1921.

He is of a middle hight and some what blent in complexion. He has a very big and long shandi.

He has Silver Breslets, Silver Chain round his waist golden earings and Big Bali.

The railway charges and the travelling expencess will be beorn by me.

VITHOBA DHANOJI,
c/o Binda Sing Shopkeer,
Near Rly. Station,
Amroati, Berar.
R 6046

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "TSUSHIMA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 12th March from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay, 12th March, 1921.

DENTAL SURGERY.

SUCCESSION TO DR. M. BARR,
DATOOBHOY MANSIONS.

DR. REASONER HEREBY GIVES NOTICE that the business of Dental Surgery heretofore, conducted by Dr. Stout at Datoobhoy Mansions, under the name of Dr. Barr, has been taken over by him and there he will continue such business from to-day, and will attend to any patients who have outstanding appointments to the Dr. Stout.

Dated 11th March, 1921.
R2695

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

WANTED—An ELECTRICAL ENGINEER of a junior grade in a State in Upper India. Salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 according to qualifications and experience. Give full particulars to Box No. 1926, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 8658

FINAL NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from the Board of Directors, Shareholders are informed that unless the 1st call at Rs. 2-8-0 per share together with interest at 12 per cent. is paid on or before the 31st March, 1921, their shares will be forfeited without any further notice being given to them.

Shareholders are also reminded to send their application and allotment receipts to the Head Office in Calcutta or to the Branch Office at Ahmedabad to exchange with the Share Certificates lying ready for delivery.

KELVIN & CO.,
Managing Agents,
India Timber, Mines and Products, Ld.
55-58, Ezra Street,
Calcutta, 8th March, 1921.
8657

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

THE DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT is prepared to receive tenders for the supply of 2,000 tons of Reinforcing Steel Bars. Blank forms of tender may be obtained at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Fourth Project Division, Old Customs House Yard, Fort, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1.

Tenders should reach the office of the Director of Development before Twelve Noon (S. T.) on the 23rd March, 1921, at which time they will be opened. Tenders must be accompanied by Rs. 500 in cash, or Government Securities endorsed to the Director of Development as earnest money. This will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers, and in the case of the successful tenderer will be credited to him as part of his security deposit.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit in cash, or Government Securities endorsed to the Director of Development Rs. 20,000 as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The Director of Development does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to give reasons for the non-acceptance of tenders. He reserves the right to accept any tender in part only, against the total requirements stated.

Old Customs House Yard, Fort,
Bombay, the 12th March, 1921.
C8663

NOTICE.

THE ASSISTANT CONTROLLER, Dairy Farms, Southern Circle, Invites applications from educated Indians for the posts of Supervisors in Military Dairy Farms, in the Southern Circle.

Applicants must be matriculates and must essentially be men fond of outdoor work, of robust physique and ready to work with their own hands.

Preference is given to men with a knowledge of farming or allied subjects.

On selection all candidates will be required to undergo one preliminary month's training, at the end of which on passing the examination and being considered suitable for employment as Supervisors they will commence on a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem.

No pay is allowed for the preliminary period of training.

The posts are at present permanent non-pensionable pending the sanction of Government to the complete scheme for the establishment of this Cadre.
C8644

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the creditors of the abovenamed company which is being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 30th day of April, 1920, being the day for that purpose fixed by the undersigned to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to Mr. Hiralal Karsondas of the firm of Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Solicitors, at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator or by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1921.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Solicitors to the abovenamed Liquidator.
C 8655

NOTICE

REFERRING to the advertisement appearing in to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" under the signature of Mr. N. S. Sardesai of Bilimora, under instructions of our clients the Hind Oil Products, Ltd., we beg to inform the public that the statement contained in the said advertisement are absolutely false. The said Mr. N. S. Sardesai, under the advise of interested persons, has declined and up to now failed to give possession of the Hind Candle Works and Chocolate Works of Bilimora, etc., to our said clients as he had agreed to give on the Company being registered. It is absolutely false that Mr. Mohamedally Allabux was to arrange for the purchase money of the said properties. Under the said agreements the purchase price was to be paid in 60 per cent. in fully paid up shares and 40 per cent. in cash to be utilised in liquidation of the debts and liabilities of the said concerns and the Managing Agents of the said Company were authorised by the meeting of the Directors amongst whom the said Mr. N. S. Sardesai who is also one of the Directors, was present to get the said liabilities transferred to the said Company. In persuance of the said agreements a portion of the debts has already been paid off by the Company. The said concerns are now the concerns of our clients and the said Mr. N. S. Sardesai is not entitled to deal with the same in any way. And the public are hereby warned against dealling with the said Mr. N. S. Sardesai in respect of the said concerns and, if they do so the same will be at their own risk.

Bombay, 12th March, 1921.
JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
Attorneys for the Hind Oil Products, Ltd.
8666

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 200 of 1921.

(1) WALJI MULJI and (2) JIWAN RAMCHANDRA, both of Bombay, Bhoi Hindu Inhabitants, the former a Salesman in the employ of Edulji Framji and residing at 3rd Bhoiwada, outside the Fort of Bombay, and the latter a landed proprietor, residing at 1st Bhoiwada, outside the Fort, for themselves and on behalf of other members of the Bargam Bhoi caste of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

JAGANNATH MAKANLAL, of Bombay, Marwari Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, doing business at Pydhonie, outside the Fort of Bombay...Defendant.

To,
The Members of the Bargam Bhoi Caste of Bombay.

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt on the 13th day of January, 1921, Notice is hereby given under O. I. R. 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that this suit has been filed in this Hon'ble Court on behalf of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and other members of the Bargam Bhoi Caste of Bombay against the Defendant abovenamed for the following reliefs:—

(a) That the Defendant may be ordered forthwith to give vacant and peaceful possession of the premises mentioned in the Plaint herein to the Plaintiffs for and on behalf of the members of the caste.

(b) That the Defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 135 being the arrears of rent from Maha Sud I, Samvat 1976 (22nd January, 1920), to the end of Bhadarwa, Samvat 1976 (11th October, 1920).

(c) That the Defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs as and by way of compensation a sum of Rs. 15 per month for use and occupation of the said premises from the 1st of Aso Sud, Samvat 1976, till possession of the said premises is given to the Plaintiffs.

(d) That the Defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs' their costs of the suit.

(e) And for such further and other relief as the circumstances of the case may require.

and

TAKE NOTICE that TUESDAY, the 15th day of March, 1921, has been fixed for the hearing and final disposal of the said suit.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1921.

Seal of the High Court

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALAWALA.
The 25th day of February, 1921.
Messrs. MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C8654.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration limited to the Joint family property and credits of MAGANLAL KHIMCHAND SHAH, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, lately a clerk, in the office of the Official Assignee, Bombay, residing at Bhendi Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

JADHAVJI MAGANLAL and UTTAMLAL MAGANLAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, the former a Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Chitnis Motilal and Kanga, Solicitors and the latter a Medical Student, residing at Bhendi Bazar outside. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-eighth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALAWALLA,
The 28th day of February, 1921.
Messrs. CHITNIS MOTILAL & KANGA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C 8661

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Annual Fire Income Exceeds.	£10,00,000
Total Assets.	£23,70,000

We have been appointed Agents for the above Society for Fire Insurance business and are prepared to accept Risks at Tariff Rates.

KILACHAND TEVCHAND & CO.,
63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tele. Address: "SEEDS".
Tel. No. 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th March 1921 at 1 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tamba Kanta Pydhowni near Hanuman Temple by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Agents, the E. D. Sassoon United Mills Ltd. and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Bhimraj Bunsidhar:—

50 bales each 400 lbs. No. 8js. flower tie, seven stars ticket, of the Jacob Sassoon Mills.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above bales are open for inspection at the Jacob Sasseon Mills.

AUCTION SALE OF HESIAN CLOTH (GUNNIES.)

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 14th inst sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms at Apollo Street by order of Mr. Tyabally Mulla Esufali and on account and risk of Mr. Sha Tarachaud Jadavji the following:—

Ex S. S. "UJINA."

1812 C M 5 13 Standard—25 Bales iron bound 40 in 8 oz. 9 by 10 Hessian, Cloth each containing 2,000 yards.—50,000 yards.

The above goods are now lying at Princes Dock but a sample Bale can be seen at Auctioneers rooms.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 14th inst at 2-30 p.m. (S.T)), Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G I P Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crokeryware, best platedware, English cutlery cabinet, large dining table, arms and without arms chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets single and double glass door almyrahs, one sweet-toned cotage piano, handsome flower cases and table ornament, rich pictures and Geographs English and blackwood carved furniture, fancy teapoys, revolving top writing table, dressing chest of drawers marble top dressing tables, cloth and gown presses, glass door book cases, writing tables brass and iron single and double bedsteads one Milner safe bosh oil stove rich carpets. One 4 seater Ford Car with Morocco leather body in perfect working order, etc., etc. the property of B. D. Flynn, Esqr., C I F Goods Supt. G I P Railway and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPCHANDLERS AND MILLOWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF CONGO RED DYE AND CORNELWOOD SHUT.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY Monday, 14th insant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 22 Apollo Street by order of Messrs. Felber Jucker and Co. Ltd., and on account and risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. P. P. Trivedi and Co. of Bruce Lane, Bombay the following:—

17 cases two tons of Congo Red standard quality marked (1676)—1000/16.

3 cases cornelwood shuttles three eyes and collar tongues, size 14 1/2 in. by 1 1/8 in. Copspace 4 1/2 in. tongue mark (1676)—15/17.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PURE AUSTRALIAN MUTTON TALLOW.

THIS DAY, Monday the 14th inst. at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 13 Sheu, Alexandra Dock by order of Messrs John Ormerod and Sons (Eastern Agency), Ld. and on account and at risk of the defaulting purchasers the Gujarat Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.

124 Casks Nos 141,227, 285-321, Ex S.S. "Naldera," containing pure Australian Mutton Tallow, lying in No. 13 Shed, Alexandra Dock.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 24TH MARCH 1921, AT RAFIYA MANZIL, WODE HOUSE ROAD, FORT, AT 2-30 P.M.

Under instructions from Mrs. M. Anderson, Messrs. BENNETT, and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 24th inst. sell by Public Auction at the above place at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by Roberts and Wimbridge, rich glass crockery and plateware, large and small dining tables, arm and without arm chairs rich sideboard and dumbwaiters, carpets, electric hall and table lamps and fans, drawing room sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, single and double iron cots, mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, glass door book cases, reclining sofas folding arm easy chairs, fancy teapoys, folding screens, marble top tables, rich door purdahs, enamelled and zinc bath tubs, verandah chicks, etc. etc. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT FORT CAWASJI PATEL STREET OPPO. THE HONGKONG BANK.

Under instructions from Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Vendors Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 29th instant sell Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following:—

All that piece or ground of quiet and ground rent tenure with buildings standing thereon situatte at Cawasji Patel St. Fort, containing by admeasurement about 477 1/3 sq. yds. registered under Collector's Old No. 194, New No. 5053, Old Survey No. 420, New Survey No. 9353, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward A Nos. 1479/81 and Street No. 14, 16-1, 18-20 and bounded on North by property of Dhanjibhai Jehangir Davar on South, property of Hamabai widow of Nusserwanji Cursetji Dady and Jamsetji C. Dady on the East by Cawasji Patel St., and on the West by a passage and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary Pereira and Diwan, Solicitors for the Vendors or to the Undersigned.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 30th March 1921, at 2.30 p.m. (S T) at "Rachel" Lodge Apollo Bunder next to the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Late Mr. J. BENNETT, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday, at the above address very valuable and handsome household furniture, rich glass crockery and plated ware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, electric hall lamps and fans, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, teapoys, writing tables glass door book cases, single iron cots mirror almyrahs dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, ice boy cloth and gown presses headed door and window chicks, marble top tables teapoys cane sofa and chair etc., etc.

Catalogue will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Government lease hold at Mount Road near the Junction of the Victoria Road Byculla.

Under instruction from Manibai, widow and administratrix of the Estate of

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

Lukhmidas Haridas and Tribhowandas Pragjee and the said Manibai and Tribhowandas Pragjee as administratrix and administrator respectively De Bonis Non with the Will annexed of the Estate of Vallabhdas Purshotam Deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises TO-MORROW, Tuesday, the 15th March 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land situate on the West side of Mount Road Mazagaon admeasuring 33747 square yards bounded on the East by Mount Road, on the West partly by the property of the late K. R. Cama and partly by the property of the late Sir Jacob Sassoon Bart, on the North by the property of Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam and on the South by the property of H. H. The Agakhan and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Old No. 97, New No. 16331, Old Survey No. 668 and New Survey No. 3657.

N.B.—A portion of the above land is leased to different tenants and yields at present Rs. 2600 month by way of ground rent only.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madavji Kamdar and Chotoobhai and Messrs. Purnanand and Clubwala Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay 14th March 1921.

J S. MODY & CO.

21, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

BONAFIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY SILVER PLATE, TOBACCO AND SMOKING REQUISITES, STATIONERY, ENGLISH STEEL TRUNKS, ETC.,

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS, PASSEMENTRIN ARTICLES, SMOKING REQUISITES, STATIONERY, ENGLISH STEEL TRUNKS, ETC., ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of March, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, next to the Apollo Street, Post Office by order of the parties concerned:—

1 case nickel ink stands and calendars of the Wilmot Manufacturing Co.

1 case silver cigarette and cigar cases of the Wilmot Manufacturing Co.

7 cases high class stationery comprising writing pads, albums, pocket diaries, envelopes, holders, pencils, note papers, etc., etc., of John Walker and Co.

1 silver presentation cup of Messrs. Henry Oliver.

1 case silver pencils of various kinds of Messrs. S. Morden & Co., Ld.

2 cases smoking requisities comprising ivory, gold, silver, mother of pearl, cigarette tubes, amber pipes, leather and rubber tobacco pouches, and gun metal and gilted cigarette cases.

1 case shaving mirrors and toilet requisites of Messrs. Hawkes Ld.

5 cases, English steel trunks, uniform cases, helmet cases, dispatch boxes cash boxes, etc of Messrs. T. Wilkes & Sons.

1 case Crackers of Tom Smith & Co. Ld.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers and are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of all the Undivided One-sixth Share, Right, Title and Interest of the Mortgagor in Assets belonging to the Partnership Firm of Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons and also under the last Will and Testament of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and consisting interalia of the tent and leather Factories at Sion and the Matheran Steam Tramway Company, together with their Machinery, Plants, Stock-in-Trade and Outstandings and Engines and Boilers, Erections, Rails and Trade Machinery and also of Immoveable Properties.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the deed of Mortgage, dated 5th day of May, 1920, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers, will on SATURDAY, the 19th day of March, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, the said one-sixth Share, Right, Title and Interest of the Mortgagor in the properties specified in the said deed of Mortgage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th March, 1921.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO FURNITURE MAKERS, HOUSE BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS AND SHIP BUILDERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF CHUGLUM SCANTS AND PADUAK SCANTS NEAR THE SEEVRI COTTON DEPOT.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 14th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.

About 50 Chugium Scants and about 50 Paduak Scants in lots to suit the purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF 45 BUNDLES GUNNY BAGS AND 9 BALES ENGLISH TWIST.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 14th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Laljee Doongersey Bardanvalla at his godown at Palkhi Moholla Khadak and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Thucker Purshottamdas Hunsraj.

45 bundles each bundle containing 100 gunny bags black border No. 2.

On account and at the risk of Seth Valji Bhanji.

5 bales each 240 lbs English Twist used in sewing tarpaulins.

On account and at the risk of Seth Kallianji Devji.

4 bales each 240 lbs English Twist used in sewing tarpaulins.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned.

One "Rollo" two seater cycle car.

810 H. P. J. A. P. twin air cooled engine recently overhauled and all bearing renewed by Hyland Ltd. B. and B. variable Jet Carburettor, Bosch Waterproof Magneto, very economical on tyres and petrol excellent station run about, carefully used, made by the Rollo Car Company, Birmingham.

Also by order of the Mortgagee Seth Maganlal Kallianji and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. G. G. Coperkar.

One "Clamantpayard" motor car French make 4 cylinders 15 to 20 H.P.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th March, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 14th March, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furnitures such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, armed and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands, etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq. the Official Assignee for the property of the parties mentioned under:—

Insolvent Khimchand Chaganlal's property such as cash boxes, etc.

Insolvent Hajee Davood Jia's property such as one safe and two steel trunks.

By the order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Official Assignee for the Credit Bank of India, Ltd., and Bombay Banking Co., Ltd. (which are in liquidation) property—Books of accounts and steel trunks.

By the order of the Postmaster-General of Bombay—the used articles such as canvas bags, leather and drill bags, chairs, lanterns, etc.

By the order of Mr. Jamshedji D. Nanjeewalla and at the risk and cost of defaulting purchaser Mr. Manekshaw M. Frases.

8 gold bangles.
1 diamond ring.
1 pearl bangle.

By the order of the parties concerned:—

4 cases white Canvas 20 pieces in a case 24in. by 26.
15 cases condensed milk.
1 roll belling 4in. by 18.
10 cases assorted biscuits 4 dozens in a case.
1 bale of fancy Check 26in. by 24.
2 bales of fancy Checks 40 by 24.
1 bale of Fancy Checks 50 by 24.
1 blankets.
50 pieces Blue Chintz.

By the order of the party concerned:—

1 case 3/4in. American Blue cut Tacks.
1 case 1in. American blue cut Tacks.

These cases weigh 112 lbs. nett and the contents are made up in 1 lb. packets.

One four cylinder overland motor car 5 seated 20 H P. Model 75.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT VALKASHWAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messesrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee Venilal Vijbhukandas Esqr., and on account and risk of mortgagor Sheth Narbadashankar Harjivan, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th March 1921, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises the property hereunder described.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All the piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the South side of Walkeshwar Road without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and the sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2785 square yards or thereabout and bounded on or towards the North by the ground of Jaffer Suleman on or towards the South by the said Walkeshwar Road, on or towards the East partly by the property of Nanivahu and partly by the private gully and on or towards the West by the property of Lalchand Jasadanand and the said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323, New No. A/2127 Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. 2/7292 being portion of Land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323 New No. A/2127 Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey 2/7292 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 2483 and Street No. 4-15.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors for the mortgage or the undersigned:—

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th March 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
No. 65, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
Telephone No. 4880.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 15th March, 1921, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Films, machines, cotton C P goods tin plates papers, steel bars, C I fitting nails, machinery, hardware, sundries, sheers, auto-parts, Adv. matter, wind shield cleaner, bars, wooden boxes, wheat, envelopes, men's effects, window glass, copper brazil, tiles, sugar samples, phonograph, wine, gin, raisins, silk goods, machine tools, ceil, gas engine parts, merchandise, seats, toilet powder, shoe polish, soap ointment, perfumery, sprinning machine, assalt, shuttles, sheets, clippers, hosiery, shears, electric parts, compressing, toys, hospital supplies, motor car, oil store, robbin copra, paints dry dates books, dumbells, belts, razors, cloride, samples, salmon, provision, paste, plateware, Bradsaws, blanco, whisky, essences, pencils, lamps, C compound, ink, biscuits, stationery, samples of tin goods, cast iron pipes, coil, tubes, P leather, rose, supey, vermouth, ivory, old newspapers, A mathre jacket sail, gilt silver lace on cotton, gold lace, velvet, earthenware, flint glass, show cards, medicines, ashes, S parts, refregerd, woollen goods, wire rope material, Angora cream blocks, brass bolts, ice cream frezer, fruit salt, Z M sheets, cigarettes, salman, cheese, S crucible, sago flour, optical goods, padlocks, drapery, copper wire, tank with oil, copper fitting, electrical accessories, steel hoops, angles, steel joists, motor cycle, M chair, Leadore, platedware, C flannel, serge, hydra sulphite, iron.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 19th March 1921, at 12 noon (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot Colaba, next to the Tramway Coy. Offices:—

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing cloth, umbrella, cans, etc., etc.,

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th March, 1921.

YOUR HOROSCOPE.

LIFE-READING for one year ... mere Only details, Rs. 2. General whole Life-Reading, Rs. 5. Whole Life-Reading in detail, Rs. 5. Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth), or copy of Horoscope.

Testimonials from all quarters.

Apply to B. R. SRINIVASAIYA,
Chamaraja Agrahar, Mysore.
R2712

...ES BY AUCTION.

...SRS. SOR...

...A & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(31, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The ... of 3004 brass ingots that was advertised to take place today is POSTPONED.

WEEKLY SALE

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO., will ... WEDNESDAY, the 16th March 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the sale rooms the following:—

By order of Mr. Jehangir N. Parekh and on account and at the risk of the following:—

On account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors Messrs. Hiptoola & Co. 135 Khokha Bazaar.

Ex. s. s. "BENARES."

H & Co—1236/1252—17 cases varnish.
H & Co—1119—1 case best French polish.
Hiptoola—1234—1 case Excelsior French polish.
Hiptoola—975/977—3 cases varnish.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Currimbhoy Nabobhoy & Sons Shaik Memon Street.

C N—1362/1369—18 cases varnish.

By order of the Bank concerned.
17 packages varnish.
By order of the Bank concerned.
1 case French Ninon (Dress goods).
160 barrels copperas.

SALE OF SURPLUS FURNITURE OF THE INDIAN HOTEL CO., LTD. AT GREEN RESTAURANT, APOLLO PIER.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 18th March 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above premises the surplus furniture consisting of marble top dressing tables, marble slabs, big carpets, footrugs, folding easy-chairs, hand lanterns, sofas etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th March, 1921.

THE ORIENTAL ENGINEERING & TRADING CO.

Apply to the above firm.

For All Accessories for Electrical Installations, Electric Novelties, Heating and Cooking Appliances, Fans Ceiling and Table, Lighting Fixtures and Lamp Cases, And Machinery A. C. and D. C. Motors to Standard Voltages, Pumps, Pumping Plants, Engines Lighting Sets, etc.

At the address below:—

RAVELIN STREET, HORNBY ROAD, BOMMBAY.

KEEP YOUR EYE!

from any trouble, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our 'Lotus Honey Safe remedy of nature. 1 dram Rs 2-8, 2 dram Rs. 4 Postage Extra. Ask for Free particulars to:

NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal
(Dept Eye.) 6564

MARBLE BUST OF LOK. TILAK

The Marble bust of Lok. ordereded by him ...rchased by his Sons is now to be ...t his Gayakwad Wada, Poona.

His son writes:—

TO THE EMINENT SCULPTOR
MR. Wagh,

DEAR SIR,

The marble bust of my revered father the late Lok: Bal Gangadhar Tilak, which ...u made for us with such arduous labour has really been a complate success, and I liked it extremely. Other members of our family highly appreciated your work and we all pray to the Almightly for your prosperity. With kind regards.

Poona City, 11-2-1921. Sincerely Yours,
(Sd.) Shridhar Balwant Tilak.

Similar busts and statues of Lok and other eminent persons will be availsble at the Premier sculpture studio, Girgaum Bombay.

WHERE OTHER KNOWN REMEDIES HAVE FAILED,

PINAK'S AGUE MIXTURE

has carried the day in removing immediately, all kinds of fevers *viz*; Ague, Malaria Influenza, etc.

SOLD BY

H. H. JETHABHAI & Co.

Sittaram Buildings.
near Crawford Market;
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

15TH EXTRA MEETING.

LAST DAY OF THE SEASON.

Saturday saw the end of the Bombay racing season, when the 15th Extra Meeting was held at Mahaluxmi. As was expected, the attendance was enormous. All the enclosures were packed to suffocation with an enthusiastic crowd which was determined not to miss a single event on the last day. The weather was pleasant and the sport most interesting. The season has proved highly successful, and racing of a very high order was witnessed this year in Bombay. The racing authorities are to be congratulated on the successful manner the meetings were conducted, and Major Hughes, in particular, deserves special commendation. A pleasing feature of the season was the successful manner the starts were accomplished and Mr. Lance no doubt, took great pains to send the fields away evenly.

There were nine events on the programme. The two divisions of the Futurity Plate were the two first races of the day. Good fields were seen in both. The first race was won by Mooreed and the second race by Leopold a hot favourite. Siemon Grab won the 1st Division of the Good Bye Plate after an exciting finish with St. Agnes Eve. Roi Grison the favourite in this race ran very disappointingly.

Nerissa won the 2nd Division of the Good ye Plate. Millmount was unfortunate in gain missing the bracket as he ran second Nerissa. The weight told on Archer who made a poor show in the race.

The Queensbury Handicap 5 Furlongs for horses in the 2nd Division saw a large field out. The favourites were Trostan, Belle Voyageuse, Mist and Mr. S. N. Mahomed's bracket. Liberty won handsomely and returned a remunerative dividend. Belle Voyageuse ran unplaced, Stellite and Mist figured in places.

The Consolation Plate, 6 furlongs, was the big event of the day. This race was well handicapped and consequently it was a very open one. Fussy ran a fine race and won easily from Cracknel, Jack Townsend, as usual, rode with great judgment.

The 2nd Division of the Final Plate was the 7th event of the card. Silver Streak was installed a hot favourite in a field of 10 Arabs in the 2nd Division. A good deal of support was also given to Waabil, Tiger and Huntsman, Silver Streak won in Krishan like-fashion from start to finish.

The Free Handicap was also a well handicapped race. The handicapper managed with great skill to bring all the contestants together very successfully. In this race of 7 furlongs twelve took the field and no less than 6 candidates were well-fancied. Anthracite. ridden by Bullock won a good race from Floreal.

The finish between Shahzada and Chieftain in the 1st Division of the Final Plate which was the last race of the season proved very exciting as Shahzada and Chieftain ran neck to neck from the distance amidst considerable excitement. Shahzada won by a short margin on the post the successful Jockeys of the day were Morris and Stokes who rode two winners each, Donnelly, Townsend, Barnett and Bullock had one each. The public missed Brown, who is the most popular Jockey here, yesterday. He was disqualified for the rest of the season as his mount. Spearwood, would not start in the Houghton Plate at the 14th Extra Meeting. Spearwood, as everybody knows, is a bad starter who has been frequently left at the post in Bombay, Poona and Calcutta. Yesterday he made absolutely no show in the race and ran no better than with Brown, though he managed to jump out as he sometime does. Brown was reprimanded for not persevering in the race. However, if we remember right, Divide who was a hot favourite in the Leopardstown Plate, at the 12th Extra Meeting, was also badly left in that race and Ruiz, who rode him. came in exactly as Brown did on Spearwood. As far as we are aware, no question was asked of Ruiz who is somewhat a *persona grata* with the racing officials here. Many other horses were badly left this season for instance, Rock Ferry, Advreck, Gold King, Whit Monday, Milk Maid, Amir Aswad, Explosive and others. It is strange that no question was asked of their riders for not persevering in the races they were concerned. Brown has unquestionally been most unfortunate and he deserves the sympathy of the public by whom he is idolized. The public at the races yesterday talked a good deal about this incident and many considered that fate has been rather hard on him, especially after the brilliant successes he has scored this year. Can this be the cause of a little heartburning? We are those who think that the stewards are quite right in being vigilant and strict; but we would be very sorry to know that any unworthy suspicion has influenced anybody and may be the cause of doing much harm to the reputation of such a great jockey as Brown; who is always to be depended upon as a most reliable horseman. Bombay should be above all this in matters sporting especially.

From a recent press communique, it would appear that the Government is, at last, determined to deal seriously with the bucket shops or "Sporting Clubs" as they style themselves now. A committee has been appointed to study the question and to report to Government the best means of dealing with the question. It is fortunate that Mr. L. Cauty, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, is on the Committee as he is believed to be very conversant with the question in all its aspect. It is to be hoped that the other gentlemen on the Committee are also well acquainted with the question and that they realize to the full the real cause of the evil, namely the banishment of the licensed bookmakers and the introduction of the totalizators.

It is amazing how Government would rather beat about the bush than recognize a mistake. The banishment of the bookmakers has been a great blunder this is recognized by all. Big owners and punters have a real dislike for the totalizators. They would rather deal with the unlicensed bookmaker than invest their money on the totalizator with its 10 per cent commission. Were it not for the bucket shops the sport would have undoubtedly suffered by this time. The best remedy to kill the bucket shop effectively is to recall a few licensed bookmakers and thus supply a want and give satisfaction all round; instead of tolerating unlicensed bookmakers outside have them inside the enclosures, is this not a simple solution of a rather troublesome problem?

The weather yesterday was unbearably warm and the enormous crowds that mustered at the course were obliged to regale themselves with refreshments which fortunately were plentifully served by the caterers of the race course. The season has been a great success in every respect and the public will surely not grudge the caterers of the course the thanks which they deserve for the efficient manner in which they have served the public.

Details:—

THE FUTURITY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Mr F Mulla Feroze's MOOREED, 8-13, Stokes 1
Mr M H Sharaballi's TRAFALGAR, 8-9, Bowley 2
Mr S N Mahomed's LIMERICK, 8-13, Raymond 3
Mr Suleman Ghumla's TELEPHONE, 8-13 Barden 4

Did not run:—Zeppelin, Timon and Malik Aswad.

The race:—Mooreed was first away from the gate and was attended by Jassim, Monarch and Romeo; Jassim fell back after 2 furlongs, Mooreed kept in front and was first into the straight where Trafalger gave chase, Limerick and Telephone also made a show of resistance, but Mooreed won pulling up by 3 lengths, ½ length, 6 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 44 1/5 secs.
Favourite:—Trafalgar.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 184-8; Places Rs. 54 14 and 69.

Trainer:—J. E. Malone.

THE FUTURITY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Messrs Ebrahimjee and Sursingh's LEOPOLD, 8-7, Morris 1
Mr M Goculdass' TYRANT, 9-3, Harrison ... 2
Messrs Sneff bin Gazal and Irani's WADI, 8-7, Flynn 3
Mr Ebrahim Bahar's ATLAS, 9-3, Barnett ... 4

Did not run:—Romulus, Connaught, Cairo Logic, Monitor and Rainfall.

The race:—Wadi sprang out of the barrier followed by Tyrant, Marine, Master Malik and Eagle. Wadi and Tyrant led in company for the greater part of the journey near home Leopold emerged from the bunch and making a fast run he passed Tyrant and Wadi to win an intresting race by a short neck, 5 lengths. 3 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 44 2/5 secs.
Favourite:—Leopold.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 27; Places Rs. 12-8, 14-8 and 29-8.
Trainer:—Cumberally.

THE GOODBYE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Sangidas Jesiram's SIMON GRAB, 9-5, Stokes 1
Mr Kelso's ST AGNE'S EVE, 8-11, Lambert 2
Mrs M C Patel's MY PATSEY, 7-11, Harrison 3
Mr T A Adam's LIMEHOUSE LIGHTS, 7-5, Hoyt 4

The race:—From an indifferent start My Patsey and St. Agne's Eve jumped out together and showed the way to Roi Grison, Simon Grab and Limehouse Lights. There was no change till the 4th furlong post where Roi Grison suddenly fell back, My Patsey and St. Agne's Eve kept together and ran abreast into the straight. Simon Grab made his run before the stands and cleverly ridden he won on the post by half a length, 1 length, 2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 41 2/5 secs.
Favourite:—Roi Grison.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 50; Places Rs. 19, 66-8 and 45.
Trainer:—E S Godfrey.

THE GOODBYE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr A C Ardeshir's NERISSA, 8-12, Barnett 1
Mr Frank's MILLMOUNT, 8-12, Morris ... 2
Mr M M Isfani's ANOTHER NIGHT, 7-5 cd 7-9, Bullock 3
Mr Vernon's OREGON PINE, 8-10, Harrison 4

Did not run:—Oxcroft.

The race:—Another Night and Nerissa left the barrier quickest and were up in front of Sugarey Sam and South Star. They had not proceeded far when Nerissa secured the lead and brought them along at a fast pace, Sugarey Sam and South Star retired at the 2nd furlong post, Nerissa made her appearance in the straight attended by Another Night, Millmount then made a run on the rails, but failed to overtake Nerissa who won comfortably by 1 length, short neck, 2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 41 1/5 secs.
Favourite:—Archer.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 127-8; Places Rs. 36-8, 19 and 50.
Trainer:—J E Malone.

THE QUEENSBERY HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Mr Vernon's LIBERTY, 9-5, Barden 1
Mr Blessington's MIST, 7-4 cd 7-9, Bullock 2
Mr M Goculdass' STELLITE, 7-12, Harrison 3
Mr S N Mahomed's MARGARET JOYCE, 9-8, Flynn 4

Did not run:—Eudoxus, Viola, Cymar, Fussy and Pine Tree.

The race:—Divide broke the line and made the pace to Mist, Liberty and Stellite, Divide retired after being in front for 3½ furlongs, Mist and Liberty then battled for positions, Liberty managed to secure the verdict after an exciting contest by a neck, neck, ½ length.

Time:—89 3/5 secs.
Favourites:—Trostan, Margaret Joyce and Belle Voyageuse.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 316-8; Places Rs. 59, 26 and 67.
Trainer:—T Harrison.

THE CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. F. A. Tarrant's FUSSY 7-12 Townsend 1
Mr. M. Goculdas's CRACKNELL 7-4 cd. 7-6 Harrison 2
Mr T M Thaddeus' GOLDGAINER, 9-6, Stokes 3
Messrs. Moloobhoy and Pine's CRESSET 9-0 Bowley 4

Not run:—Liberty.

The Race: Cresset and Goldgainer were first away from the barrier, attended by Verres and Crushed Glass, Fussy and Cracknell were behind the leaders. Goldgainer was on the rails and happened to enter the straight with Cresset on his girths. The field however closed on the leader very fast in front of the stands where Fussy and Cracknell made a vigourous attempt to secure the verdict, Fussy succeeded in winning from Cracknell by a neck, while Goldgainer was deprived of second place by the same distance, 4 lengths.

Favourite—Goldgainer.
Time—1min. 5 2/5secs.
1st Tote. paid Win Rs. 105. Places Rs. 29/8, Rs. 46, and Rs. 17/8.
2nd Tote. paid Win Rs.
Trainer—P. J. Firth.

THE FINAL PLATE. Dn. II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's SILVER STREAK 9-0 Morris 1
Mr A E Steven's HUNTSMAN, 7-9, Harrison 2
Messrs. Captain and Jamsetjee's TIGER 8-3, Townsend 3
Mr. M. Goculdass WAABIL 8-8 Herbert 4

Not Run: Fury, Red Prince.

The Race:—Silver Streak shot out of the barrier the moment it was released and made the pace hot, Tiger, Chrysanthemum and Huntsman were following the leader. They however failed to make any impression on the leader at any stage of the journey. In the run home Silver Streak left Huntsman and Tiger standing to win by 3 lengths, 4 lengths, 4 lengths.

Favourite—Silver Streak.
1st Tote. paid Win Rs. 30/8. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 18 and Rs. 14.
Trainer:—D Greenhalgh (Snr.).

THE FREE HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's ANTHRACITE, 7-13, Bullock 1
Mr J C Galstaun's FLOREAL, 8-3, Townsend 2
Mr R R S's BATHURST, 7-1, Meekings 3
Mr E C Ramshaw's SUMMER'S JOY, 7-12, Donnelly 4

Did not run:—Thunder, Nerissa, King's Own and South Star.

The race:—On Leave for once shot out of the barrier and led Anthracite and Summer's Joy After 3 furlongs had been covered Anthracite secured command and was in front of Pine Tree, Bathurst, Summer's Joy and Floreal, this was the order in which they made for home, Anthracite was vigorously challenged by Floreal and Bathurst, but stayed to win an exciting race by a head, 1 length, 1 length.

Time:—1 min. 32 secs.
Favourite:—Summer's Joy.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 122-8; Places Rs. 39-8, 28 and 25.
Trainer:—A Templeman.

THE FINAL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr Heath's SHAHZADA, 8-12, Donnelly ... 1
Mr M Goculdass' CHIEFTAIN, 8-9, Barnett 2
Messrs Ebrahimjee and Sursingh's KARAM, 7-9, Morris 3
Mr Felice's KITCHENER, 7-13, Harrison ... 4

Did not run:—Khailan and Bismark.

The race:—Balloon as usual went ahead of the field, Shahzada, Dublin and Kitchener were his nearest attendants. They ran in this order till the 2nd furlong where Shahzada secured command from the retiring Balloon. Chieftain and Karam then made their efforts, a great finish ensued between Shahzada and Chieftain, who fought a ding-dong struggle, with Shahzada, triumphant by a neck, 3 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 24 secs.
Favourite:—Chieftain.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 66; Places Rs. 19-8, 14-8 and 31.
Trainer:—T Ferguson (Jnr.).

The police made a successful raid yesterday on the house of a Peshawari taxi-cab owner in connection with the recent taxi-cab dacoity in Lyons Range, in which a sum of Rs. 95,000 belonging to the Chartered Bank was stolen, and recovered Rs. 34,000 in G. C. notes. So far the police have made about a dozen arrestes and have taken charge of a taxi and a private motor car.

In view of the inability of the District Congress Committee Mandla to hold the Provincial Conference owing to the prevailing famine, the Central Provinces Hindustani Provincial Congress Committee has decided to hold the Conference at Jubbulpore in April. Central Provinces Khilafat Conference, Hindi Sahitya Sammean and Anniversary of the Rashtriya Hindi Mandir also would be held here.

BOMBAY MARKET,

COTTON

(From a Correspondent.)

March, 12.

The Marwari Bazar and the market at Colaba were kept closed to-day also for forward business.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

REPORT.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 29-7.
Bar Silver ready Rs. 88-4.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3½.
D. D. on London 1/3-5/16.
3 M-st D. A.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 340.
D. D. on Japan Rs. 198.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 185.
London Silver spot D. 31-8.
London Silver forward D. 31.
German Marcks 245½.
American Cross rate dollars 3.90½.
Paris Cross rate Frc. 54.55.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 678/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 68.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent Paper 55.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 62.
6 per cent Port Trut due 1930 96.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 62.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust du 1974 62.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitari 91½ 92½.

SHARES.

Market closed strong owing to have covering.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2250, By. Cotton 930, By. Dyeing 3410, Century 1025, Cent. India 3530, Colaba Land 2360, Crescent 515, Currimbhoy 1135, David 1490, Fazulbhoy 2150 N. Finlay 805, Ind. Bleaching 165, Ind. Malwa 580, Kasturchand 1475, Kohinoor 3090, New Great 725, Pearls 860, Phoenix 820, Shapurji 275, Simplex 615, Swan 810, Swadeshi 3660.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 675, By. Burma 520, By. Burma N. I. 165 pr., Bt. Byrma Petrol 13/8, By. Steam 307/8, By. Teamway 122/8, Bundi Cement 42/8, Ind. Cement 340, Katni Ord. 225, Katni Defd. 1200, New India Ins. 4 dis, Saivrajour 36, Tata Ord. 125, Tata Defd. 605, Tata Oil 100, Tata Bank 23, Tata Hydro 860, Scindia Steamr 23 dis.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 12.

The share market to-day opened with a rather better tone. Although the volume of business put through was small, coal shares were in better inquiry, but sellers were not anxious to do much. In the jute section transactions were limited to a few stocks. Cotton shares opened firm and a fairly heavy turn over was reported in Dunbars but the price eased off towards the close owing to profit taking. The miscellaneous section generally was quiet. The room of the Association will be closed from the 23rd to the 28th instant, inclusive for the "Holi and Easter holidays. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 17/4, Ghusick 23/8, Napier 10/4, Ondal 40, Patmohna 12/12, Pench River 13/12.

Jute:—Budge Budge 410, Howrah 38, Kelvin 800; Kinison prefs 103, Lansdowne 284, Lawrence 450, New Central prefs 102, Northbrook 51.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 8/5, Auckland Jute 5½ debentures 96/8, British India Tobacco 4/6, British India Corporation 10/2, Cawnpore Sugar 45, Dunbar Cotton 316, Hatirkool Oil 7/8, Keshoram Cotton 14/2, Mahrapore Zemindary 4, Madan Theatres 11-4, Northbrook Jute 5½ debentures 96, Reliance Jute 6/, debentures 90, Tata Industrial Bank /8/ discount.

Government Paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 56 to 56-6 and small lots at Rs. 56-6 to 56-12. War Bonds short loans at 99-6 to 99-12, 1925 at 98-8 to 99 and 1928 at 98-8 to 99 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic transfer one shilling three and three eighth pence and demand bills one shilling three and seven sixteenth pence.

Sir Henry Dobbs and members of the British Mission attended a durbar held at Kabul on the 27th February to celebrate the second anniversary of the accession of the Amir to the throne.

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MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards

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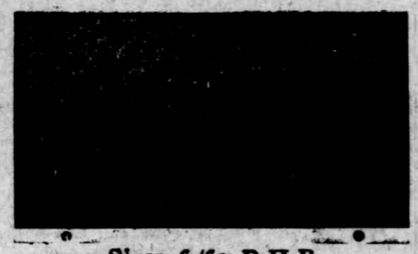

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THE INDIAN CURRENCY PROBLEM.

A CRITICAL STUDY

II*

The following is the second of a series of articles on "The Indian Currency Problem by Mr. B. F. Madon. The writer in these articles very ably exposes the Government of India's Currency policy.

The same is the case with the currency measure, *i.e.*, the coin. If the unit is made *smaller* it is the man who has to *receive* payment that is defrauded of his due. If the unit is made *larger* it is the man who has to *make* payments that is defrauded. By the present changes all who have to *make* payments are defrauded. They have to find 11.30 grains of gold or its equivalent instead of the previous 7.53 grains. The whole debtor class of the country is hereby affected in its dues to the Government and to the sowcar.

The Government will contend that they have not changed the unit. The rupee it was and rupee it remains but this is a great deception. The rupee is a token—a ticket—representing a given amount of gold and the Government is making it now to represent a much greater amount.

To take an analogous instance, we have in India units of weight called "maunds". The Bombay maund is only 28lbs. while the Bengal maund is 82 lbs. Making a law that the rupee shall hereafter mean 11.30 grains instead of 7.53 is similar to passing a law that the maund wherever it may appear in a contract shall always be construed as 82 lbs. even though the intention of the original contract was 28lbs. Our rulers would think twice before passing such an absurd law. But the change in the value of rupee is something equally wrong and equally absurd. No Government has any right to vary contracts to the disadvantage of one of the parties to it when they are not in any way unlawful.

The issue becomes still more serious the change becomes still more reprehensible when the Government itself is one of the parties to such contract and itself stands to profit by the change to the tune of 12½ crores a year.

ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL.

One argument advanced in defence of the change is that although the producer might suffer the consumer benefits. This is a most strange doctrine. Robbing Peter to pay Paul might have been commendable in Robin Hood, but cannot be commended by any honest man. And what poor Peters it is that this change will rob of their dues. It is the Indian producer, the poorest man in the world.

And who are these Pauls? Who are these consumers that are going to be benefited? They are the people who consume our imports that will benefit by getting them 33 per cent cheaper. if the tables of imports are analysed it will be found that nine-tenths of them really go to the moneyed classes or to trade and industry. (Detail will be found in the appendix hereto Why should these classes benefit at the expense of the very poorest of the population

Then again the Government will benefit only to the extent of 12½ crores, but the producer will be out of pocket not only to the extent of these 12½ crores but to the extent of nearly 100 crores On the basis of the trade figures for 1919-1920 the total exports are 200 crores. At 15 to the sovereign they represent a total gold value of £200 million. At 10 to the sovereign these same exports although they fetch the same £200 million will give only 200 crores to the producer of this country i.e., his loss by this change of the standard unit will be 100 crores.

These 100 crores will go into the pockets of people who have to remit money out of India—the importers, the Government (for home charges), Railways and foreign companies working in India (for remittance for their profits Home), the people who import gold and silver for the arts (mainly middle and upper classes) etc., etc.

Against this charge of loss to the producer the defenders of the present policy put forward a plea that might well be examined here. They say that while the consumer will benefit by these changes the producer will not suffer because prices of commodities have risen in twice or thrice their pre war values and are likely to remain there for many years. Therefore the Indian producer will continue to receive as much money for his produce as he need to do and will have no reason to complain.

DECLINE IN COMMODITIES.

The recent rapid decline in commodities all over the world has knocked the bottom out of this argument. However, even assuming that prices had remained high to-day, would that be any justification of the change? Most certainly not. Let us again remember that the coin is a standard measure and then again consider the case of the grain dealer, vis-a-vis the cultivator If when taking delivery of the grain the dealer used a larger "mapli" to defraud the cultivator and secure more grain for the same money, would it be a valid defence for him to say that the crops were bumper and that the cultivator would still be getting the same amount of money although a larger "mapli" was used. He would still be considered guilty of fraud No change in commodity prices can justify a change of the standard measure that is a fraud on one of the parties to a contract.

Even if it was moral, even if it was legitimate for Government to get these additional 12½ crores, why do they do it in a way that puts many times that amount into the pockets of people who have not a shadow of claim to it?

It is taxation in its most undesirable form. People may be taxed.

(1) with their knowledge and with their consent as in free countries. or

(2) with their knowledge though without their consent as an autocratic Govern ment; but here the producer is taxed to this enormous extent

(3) *without* his knowledge *without* his consent and in a way that put far more money into other peoples pockets. The last form of taxation is as near picking the pockets of the producer as anything can be, and that men of avowedly high principles like those that now rule the country should at all countenance and support this policy shows how fraudulent the system is of which they have been made the dupes

How little understanding they have of the whole system that they pretend to handle will be clear from the fallacies that they trot out as arguments in support of this policy. One of the most astounding of these was the statement made by the Finance Member on the occasion of the introduction of the Coinage Act Amendment Bill on 31st August last. He said that our troubles and high prices were due to our being linked to the depreciated currencies of Europe and that the Government was now trying to link the rupee to gold This strange announcement came from one who at that very moment held the old Coinage Act in his hands. That Act linked the rupee to the sovereign, i.e., to gold. The funniest part of it all was that the amendment was directed to linking the rupee to this same sovereign

Another equally untenable statement put into the mouth of the Finance Member was about the melting point of the rupee The Finance Member said theatrically "Silver now stands at 61d. I would again remind the Council that at the Rs. 15 parity the melting point of silver was 43d." The implication intended most clearly here was that silver was then 18d above the melting point. This was quite wrong. The Rs. 15 parity was parity with the sovereign. The melting point was 42d. gold and the bullion quoted on that day was sterling (or paper money price) and equalled only about 15d. gold. When such insincere and unsustainable arguments have to be trotted out in support of this policy is it not clear that it has no legs to stand on?

SALES OF REVERSE BILLS.

One of the most dishonest things done in the name of currency policy was the sales of Reverse Bills. The tricky gold exchange system has beguiled our rulers into the belief that it was merely an exchange operation and that there cannot be anything dishonest about it. This is not the case.

The Reverse Bills are in essence an operation of the Paper Currency Department.

As remarked in the first part of this paper gold that should have come to India in payment for her exports was kept in London and rupees or notes were issued here. If this gold had not been artificially diverted to London it would have come to Bombay and gone into the Paper Currency chest *here* and notes would have been issued against it. Therefore the operation of issue of notes is absolutely identical whether it was against gold deposited in London or in Bombay the difference being not in the *nature* of the operation but in the *location* of the reserve

Now what is a Paper Currency Operation? It is, in simple English, nothing more than an *ordinary warehousing operation*. When a warehousing company takes charge of goods it issues receipts entitling the holder to claim the goods against presentation of the receipt. Divested of high-sounding names, the Paper Currency chest is a warehouse where a particular kind of goods is taken in and receipts issued against same. The only difference is that this warehouse handles only one kind of goods, *viz.*, the standard metal and the receipts are all for uniform quantities being multiples of the standard unit.

Let us take the analogy further. Suppose a warehouse company has taken in

100 cases of cotton cloth
100 cases of silk cloth.

and issued receipts against them. Would the holder of the receipt for the cases of cotton cloth be entitled to get silk cases on presentation of his warehouse receipts? Surely not.

Suppose there were deposited in this warehouse

A. 50 cases of cotton shirting containing 100 pieces each.
B. 50 cases of same shirtings but containing 150 pieces each.

Would the holder of receipt of A have any right to delivery of the 50 cases of 150 pieces each? If the godown man in charge delivered the 150-piece cases against the receipt for 100-piece cases, he would be guilty of gross negligence. If he did it knowingly he would be guilty of collusion and embezzlement.

A DISHONEST TRANSACTION.

Now let us look at the currency warehouse. The goods in it was the gold originally deposited against issue of notes. These notes were the godown warrant The Controller of currency was the godown-keeper.

Some of these godown warrants were printed on paper, others on strips of silver, but they were identical in nature, and both kinds—the note as well as the coined rupee—entitled the holder to call for gold.

If the godown was in India the gold would have been immediately delivered and the operation would be closed. But our godown was in England and so the godown-man here (the Controller of Currency) took in the godown warrants (notes and rupees) and issued an order on the London godown to deliver the gold there to the holder. This order is our Reverse Bill.

Once the above is clearly borne in mind it will be seen why I call the present sales dishonest.

The godown warrants (notes and rupees) issued before the War were against gold. If the Secretary of State accepted sterling it was because sterling was then identical with gold.

During the war sterling drifted apart from gold and the Secretary of State knew it. He still went on issuing these godown warrants (notes and rupees) although he knew that what was being deposited was sterling, not gold. He might be excused for this on the ground that most people then believed this was only a temporary phenomenon, but when these sales of Reverse Bills took place this year, there was no excuse for such ignorance.

The pre-war godown warrants (notes and rupees) were against 16d. gold. The war period warrants were against 16d. to 18d. sterling. Owing to the fatuous way in which the business was handled the goods in the godown (our gold reserves) had depreciated and was practically all sterling.

Therefore when these godown warrants (notes) began to be presented and delivery of goods became necessary the only honest course was to deliver what was deposited, *viz.*, 16d. *sterling* for each rupee. Delivery even of 16d. *gold* was like the case above cited of delivering silks where the original deposit was cotton goods.

IMPEACHMENT UNDER RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

However what was actually done was far worse. Although the godown-keeper knew full well that the original deposit was only 16d. he coolly treated the warrants as for 24d. each and began to deliver at this rate. If an ordinary godown-keeper had delivered 24 bags of grain where the original warrant had been issued against 16 bags only, a very serious view would have been taken of his action. It would be embezzlement of his employers' goods and he would have got 7 years for it, but not our currency godown-keeper, although he knew full well that he was delivering more than was originally put there, and that there was going to be a big shortage at the end.

The men in charge of India's currency chest have been guilty of similarly despoiling their employer, viz., India, and would be impeached if we had a representative Government answerable to Parliament as they have in England

About 35 crores of India's money has been lost in these dishonest operations apart from the further losses in attempts to depress the price of gold in India by cheap sales of gold. To add insult to injury we are told that this loss is only temporary and that it will be all wiped off in a few years from the annual gain of 12½ crores. What does this mean? It means that India has been robbed of 35 crores by the present procedure, and to make up this loss the pockets of India's own children—and that the poorest of them too—are to be picked every year to the tune of 12½ crores for ever more. If India's present rulers think they will go unpunished for this great crime they have read all history wrong. Economic wrongs to a whole nation have a way of recoiling on the wrong-doers as we see exemplified in Russia to-day.

WHAT GOVERNMENT SHOULD HAVE DONE.

I might be asked what should the Government have done. My answer is that the Paper Currency is a godown operation and a consideration of the warehouseman's duties and responsibilities furnishes the answer. Even assuming for the sake of argument that Reverse Bills were necessary. India's currency godown-keeper should say that he cannot deliver what was never put there and that until further reserves were built up by deposits at the 24d. gold rate, he could not deliver more than 16d. against Reverse Bills. This was the only honest course. That would of course preclude any Reverse Bills except at 16d. but the position would be no worse than it is to-day when Reverse Bills have to be stopped after the country had been put to a tremendous loss, and after its sterling resources have been so depleted that the Government has to admit its helplessness to do anything to remedy the situation. How bad the situation really is may be better understood when I say that the to-day's rate of 1s. 6¼d. sterling really means less than 13d. gold. As our prewar basis was 16d. gold this means that we find ourselves helpless to maintain even our prewar rate let alone the fantastic new rate of 24d. gold.

(To be continued.)

†The first article appeared in our issue of Friday (March 10).

AN "AT HOME"

Photo by Myers Brothers.

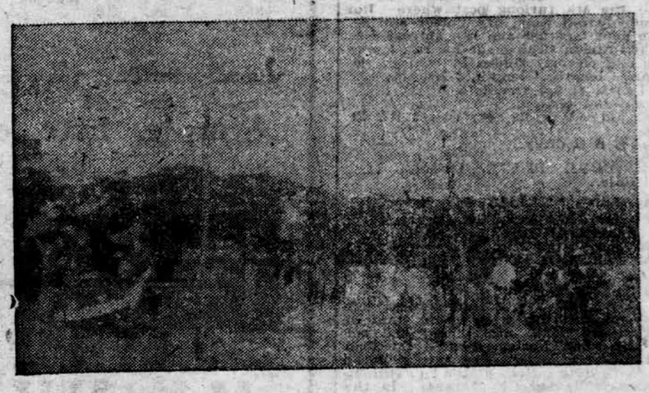
UNIVERSITY STUDENT RESIDENT Y.M.C.A. (STUDENT BRANCH) BOMBAY HELD ON MARCH 8TH.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE SPORTS

AZIZ KHAN (WINNER) IN SLOW CYCLE RACE.

(1) AZIZ KHAN (2) H. VAKIL IN TWO-MILE CYCLE RACE OPEN.

COL. CARTER AT THE SPORTS.



Photographs by Joseph de Lima.

POLO JUMP.

THE CHILDREN'S GUILD OF SERVICE.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Honorary General Secretary, in the course of her Annual report for the year 1920, shows a most encouraging increase in the number of members, new branches, and general activities of the Guild, besides a satisfactory balance at the Bank.

The Executive Committee met on three occasions during the year, twice under the presidency of Her Excellency Lady Lloyd. It has been decided to endow a War Memorial Cot (supported by the Central Fund) in the Women's Hospital at Surat for one year from January 1st 1921.

In future, cards of Membership will be issued instead of medals—3500 of which were manufactured for the Guild at a very low cost by the kindness of the Master of His Majesty's Mint. In Bombay there are about 1000 children enrolled as members, who, thanks to the generosity of a few friends and help from the Central Committee, now possess a Cinema machine and 8 suitable films, so that they can have cinema shows at their own schools for the small entrance fee of 2 annas. The profits derived from these and other entertainments go to endow Hospital Cots and provide clothes, treats, and general help for poor children.

Not only do the children of the Guild learn to rejoice in the practice of the supreme virtue of Charity which includes brotherly love and social service, but they benefit themselves materially by learning how to make clothes, bead-work, stencilling, basket-weaving, dancing and other useful and amusing things.

There are branches at Poona, Ahmedabad, Surat, Satara, Dharwar and Kathiawar, while Ahmednagar, Belgaum and Nasik have Vice-Presidents who will start new branches in the present year

It is to be hoped that every city and town of India will shortly establish a branch of the Children's Guild of Service the work of which will be a tremendous asset for good in the future of the people.

EXAMS FOR ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

GUJERAT VIDYAPITH FIXES 6 CENTRES.

The Registrar of the Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, wires:—

The Gujarat Vidyapith examinations for the Allahabad University students commences on the 11th April. The Centres fixed are:—Nagpur, Amraoti, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Saugor and Dehradun.

The Registrar of the Calcutta University has submitted an application to the Bengal Government for financial assistance for development of teaching work in accordance with the recommendations the Calcutta University Commission. He requests a grant of one and a quarter lakhs be made for salaries of post-graduate staff during the session 1921-22 as recommended by the Commission.

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Rich, red blood is an indispensable necessity to the maintenance of vital energy.

When the blood becomes impoverished (Anæmic) the whole bodily health suffers. Because impoverished blood lacks the nutritive material necessary to replace the amount of vital energy expended daily by the body.

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SPORTING NEWS.

AMBALA RACES.

SECOND DAY SPRING MEETING.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

AMBALA March 12.

Six events were successfully gone through today, the second day in the Ambala Spring Meeting. There was no falling off in the number of the visitors and the meeting in this centre was, on the whole, a success.

The following are the results:—

THE KASAULI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Rs. 1,000 presented by R. C. T. C. Rs. 600 to winner, Rs 200 to second and Rs. 100 to third. A high weight handicap for ponies 14/2 and under.

General Raja Hari Singh's PRIME BOY, 10/0, Beasley 1
The Maharaja of Patiala's HELENS BAY 10/10, Majeed 2
Capt A Hoggan's WANGY, 7/0, Brownlee 3
Messrs Turner and D A Gibbon's LITTLE EVA 8/0, Alford 4

Also ran:—Mavoureen 7/4 and Japheth.

Won by 1 length, 1½ length between second and third.

Time:—1 minute 17 seconds.

Betting:—2/1 Helens Bay, 6/4 Prime Boy, 8/1 Little Eva, 12/1 Wangy and 6/1 the others.

THE COUNTRY BRED HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Rs. 200 to winner, Rs. 200 to the second and Rs. to third. A high weight handicap for c b ponies 14/2 and under.

Col Desarajur's 10/3, Beasby 1
Raja Sripal Singh's INDIAN MADE 9/7, Trahan 2
Nawab Habibullah Khan's SHINING LIGHT 7/7 Hayatt 3
Mr Feather's TONHAUGH'S ISOLDA 7/3 Abdul Khaliq. 4

Also ran:—Casilda 7/0, Brownlee Winkey 7/0, Durga and Sui Kong 7/0, Babu.

Betting:—6/4 Mundeh; 3/5 Indian Made; 5/1 Shining Light and 21/1 the others.

Won by a neck, 6 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 minute 36 seconds.

THE HOME BRED PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Rs. 600 to winner; Rs. 250 to second; and Rs. 150 to third. A high weight handicap for c b horses 3 years old and upwards.

Colonel Desaraj Urs' MISS TWISTAM 9/10 Beasley 1
Raja Sripal Singh's COUNTRY MAID 8/5 Trahan 2
Brig General Gordon's QUMRI 8/0 Alford 3
Mr A W Essas' DAUGHTY 7/10 Japheth 4

Also ran:—Prithi Boy 7/0; Abdul Khiliq and the Pearl 7/0; Hyatt.

Betting:—1/2-1 Miss Twistum; 3/1 Country Maid; 5-1/2-1 Qumri; 8/1 Daughty; 12/1 Prithi Boy and 10/1 the Pearl

Won by 4 lengths; 1 length between second and third.

Time:—1 minute 6 seconds.

THE PATIALA STEEPLECHASE.—Distance 2½ miles over steeplechase course.

Rs. 1,600 to winner; Rs. 450 to second and Rs. 250 to hird. A handicap steeplechase for horses.

Capt G E G Roumd's OFF SHE POPS
Major Sandilands and Raja Sripal Singh's HENRIETTE 10/10 Capt Barnard 2
Major Bromilow's YETTE, 9/5 Owner ... 3

Also ran:—Mickeen 10/0; Misty Morn 9/12; and Bohunk 9/12.

Betting:—4/5 Henriette; 3/1 Off She Pops; 12/1 Mickeen; 2:1/2-1 Misty Morn; 5/1 Bohunk; 12/1 Yette.

The race:—Misty Morn was leading from the start, but fell at the last turn. As a result Off She Pops took the lead and won. Bohunk did not complete the course.

Won by 20 lengths distance between second and third.

Time:—6 minutes.

THE SHAHZADPUR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Rs. 600 to winner, Rs. 250 to second and Rs. 150 to third. A high weight handicap for horses in the third division.

Raja Sripal Singh's and Rajendra Singh's LADY MYRA 11/0 Trahan 1
Mr Rosslo's SIMON'S GIFT II 9/1 Capt. Barnard 2
General Raja Hari Singh's LOVER TRUE 11/4 Beasley 4

Also ran:—Beaver Brook 8/10; Le Soleil 8/3; Garden Reach 8/0; La Farine 7/10; Changed Times 7/8.

Betting:—2/1 Lover True; 1/1-1 Lade Myra 2/1 Simon's Gift II and 10/1 the others.

Won by ½ length, 1/2 length between second and third.

Time:—1 minute 32 seconds.

THE BASRA PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Rs. 1,000 to winner; Rs. 300 to second and Rs. 200 to third. A high weight handicap for Arab ponies 14/2 and under.

General Raja Sri Hari Singh's GLENCOE 10/12. Beasley 1
Mr Kali Charan's VARLET 8/3. Japheth 2
Nawab Ahamad Hussain's GARLAND, 8/11 Majeed 3
Raja Sripal Singh's THREEFIFTY, 7/2 Krosa 4

Also ran:—Notional 8/8; Nadim 8/4; Boltaway 8/2.

Betting:—4/5 Glencoe; 3/1 Varlet; 5/1 Garland; 6/1 Threefifty and 3/1 the others.

Won by 1 length; 5 lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 minutes 28 seconds

CALCUTTA RACES.

BARRACKPORE SPRING MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, March 13.

Owing to a large number entries three races had to be split up and the card consisted nine races. Weather was getting warm but attendance beat all previous record. On the whole the bookmakers had better of the Exchange details.

THE PHOENIX PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 350; second Rs. 150; third Rs. 100.

Handicap for the horses imported under the Barrackpore Griffin Schemes.

Mr Huke's TORCH LIGHT 10/1 Young 1
Mr Colah's STRANGE LIKENESS 10/5 Higgins 2
Mr Huque's JOLLYFRIAR 8/1 Reynolds 3
Mr Willson's ETHELWILL, 8/9 Harrison 4

Also ran:—Ethelwill 10/2; Scottifer 8/4; Wolfin 7/9; Castcefforin 7/8; Little Darling 7/7.

Won by 3/4 length; 3 lengths between second and third; and 1 length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 17 3/5 seconds.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 46; Places Rs. 14, Rs. 13 and Rs. 19.

Betting:—Evens Strange Likeness; threes Torch Light; sixes Scottifer; fifteens Joolyfriar; longer odds the others.

The race:—Strange Likeness led with Torch Light second and Jollyfriar third. Torch Light got on terms with Leader opposite the stands and then won easily.

THE SERAMPORE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 700; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 200.

Handicap for horses in the 4th Division.

Mr Chotarin's CARLESS 8/12 Harrison 1
Mr Solomon's MERCURY 8/7 Young ... 2
Col Smith and Mr Lauder's ARTHUR O LEARY 8/0 Walker 3
Mr Lakhotia's TASSO 7/12 Marland ... 4

Also ran:—Colonel Chutney 9/0; Simboy 8/11; Mons. James 8/7; Adorable 8/3; Foxter 8/1; Lady Letty 7/11; Maybole 7/10; Spartanchild 7/9.

Won by 1¼ lengths; 2½ lengths between second and third; neck between third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 2 2/5 seconds.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 83; Places Rs. 26, Rs. 29 and Rs. 19.

Betting:—5/2 Col Chutney; fives Carless; fours Arthur O Leary; sixes Mons. James; longer prices the others.

The race:—First Lady Letty then Mercury led Arthur O Leary. Leader retired two furlongs from home. Carless caught up others a furlong from home and won easily.

THE BEHAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

Handicap for the horses third division.

Mr Ghose's ONE TOO MANY 7/7 Ritchie 1
Messrs Howe and Soutar's CADDY 8/10 Walker 2
Mr Galstaun's HURDY GURDY 8/13 Higgins 3
Messrs Ariff and Mahomed's GIBBERISH 8/9 Harrison 4

Also ran—Winning Way 8/11; Warning Signal 8/8; Simple Simon 8/2; The Brat 7/12;

Won by 1¼ lengths; 1 3/4 lengths between second and third; neck between third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 29 2/5 seconds.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 72; Places Rs. 20, Rs. 18 and Rs. 19.

Betting:—Threes Hurdy Gurdy; 7/2 Caddy; fours Simple Simon; sevens One Too Many.

The race:—One Too Many and Caddy led in company, One Too Many shook off the distance near distance and won race all out.

THE CHOWRINGHEE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100.

High weight handicap for ponies 14/2 and under.

Sir Galstaun's GREEN PEARL 10/10 Higgins 1
Sir Pratt's BABY 8/8 Reynolds 2
Messrs Donetil and Page's CYLARITY 8/3 Harrison
Mr Dalmia's SINN FEINER 8/5 Hutchins 4

Also ran:—Belle Stoie 10/12; Stepaside 10/2; Bonne Santee 9/12; Hira 8/13; Desdemona 8/10; Perchance 8/8; Maureen 8/5; Gipsy's Pride 8/0; Balsam 7/7; Slippery Ann 7/7; Corporal 7/7; Quality 7/7.

Won by 1¼ lengths; 1¼ lengths between second and third; 1/2 length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 16 3/5 seconds.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 41, Places Rs. 20, Rs. 49 and Rs. 16.

Betting:—5 to 2 Green Pearl; Cylarity; sevens Sinn Feiner; longer prices the others.

The race:—Green Pearl won extremely easily.

THE SERAMPORE PLATE. Division III. Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 700; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

Handicap for horses in the 4th Division.

Mr Ford Yee Harvey's SHERWOOD BELL 8/2 Ritchie 1
Mr Lindsay's TYCOON 8/9 Harrison ... 2
Mr Dowsons Bishop's SUTTON, 8/1 Bloss 3
Messrs Campbell and Harvey's DAISY RYANN 9/1 Thomson 4

Also ran:—Spook 8/11; Urmila 8/8; Romla 8/5; Nirvana 8/1; Boyne Water 7/12;

Won by 4½ lengths, neck between second and third, 2 lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 4 2/5 seconds.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 43; Places Rs. 16; Rs. 17 and Rs. 58.

Betting:—5 to 2 Daisy Ryan, the others.

The race:—Sherwood Belle was early out and was never caught. Romla stumbles and threw her rider.

THE SERAMPORE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 700; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

Handicap for horses in the 4th Division.

Mr Huque's SPANISH CHESTNUT 7/13 Young 1
Mr Jone's LAST SPOT 9/0 Higgins 2
Nawab Bahadur Murshidabad's ROSEBUD 8/8 Grace 3
Mr Dees' SUNNY TIME 8/12 Hutchins ... 4

Also ran:—Aughnacloy 8/12; Dara Bay 8/5; Flying Fairy 8/2; Pommery 7/12.

Won by 1¼ lengths; 1 length between second and third; head between third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 2 2/5 seconds.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 42; Places Rs. 19, Rs. 47 and Rs. 33.

Betting:—Twos Sunny Time; 5 to 2 Spanish Chestnut; sixes Aughnacloy; longer prices the others.

The race:—Spanish Chestnut lay handy all through and the moment Young made his call she responded and won.

THE BEHAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

Handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad's WEDDING RING 8/12 Grace 1
Mr Butlim's QUARTERLY 8/6 Harrison 2
Mr Galstaun's GORAS' DARLING 8/4 Marland 3
Mr Conningham's TIEPIN 8/6 Bloss 4

Also ran:—Mareodo 9/3; Eagle's Nest 8/10; Green Boy 8/7; No Ball 8/5; Second Sight 8/1; Aboukir 8/0; Bachelor's Prospects 8/0.

Won by short head, 1¼ lengths between second and third, 1 1/3 lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min 2/8 seconds.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 39; Places Rs. 22, Rs. 18 and Rs. 52.

Betting:—Twos Wedding Ring; fours Quarterly; fives Mareado; longer prices the others.

The race:—Goras Darling after led brought them along Wedding Ring assumed command but Quarterly coming strong almost beat him.

THE MARCH PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100.

Handicap for maiden horses in 3rd and 4th Divisions.

Mr Main's PEACE CELEBRATION 9/10 Marland 1
Major Jackson's SENSFORD 8/12 Reynolds 2
Mr Dees' ALIAN DAISY 7/10 Walker ... 3
Mr Galstaun's VICTORIA CROSS 8/12 Higgins 4

Also ran:—Revue 9/11; Windsor Lady 9/9; Caramella 8/11; Marble Rock 8/2; High Life 8/2; Moon Flower 7/7.

Won by 1/2 length, 1¼ lengths. neck.

Time:—1 minute 16 4/5 seconds.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 83; Places Rs. 23, Rs. 33 and Rs. 15.

Betting:—Twos Alien Daisy; 5 to 2 Moon Flower; fours Peace Celebrations; longer prices the others.

The race:—Victoria Cross led from Sensford and Peace Celebration who challenged Leaders near distance and just won.

THE MARCH PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100.

Handicap for maiden horses in the 3rd and 4th Divisions.

Mr Roychaudhuri's HIGHER LEVEL, 8/10 Harrison 1
Mr Lakhotia's POLETRAP 8/13 R Grace 2
Mr Gregory's ROXA, 9/1 Marland 3
Mr Tichborne's BROWN FOWL 9/6 Higgins 4

Also ran:—Osorina 9/5; My Fancy 8/12; Niggs 8/9; Gibson's Corner 8/7; Tanyum 8/5.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 1¼ lengths, 1½ lengths

Time:—1 minute 15 4/5 seconds.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 30; Places Rs. 16, Rs. 32 and Rs. 16.

Betting:—5 to 2 Higher Level; fours Roxa fives Niggs; longer prices the others.

The race:—Higher Level virtually led the field and won.

Handicap for horses in the 4th Division.

THE LATE SETH SITARAM PODDAR.

The distinguished Patriot who died at the early age of 28. His charities amount to several lakhs of rupees.

The late Seth Seetaramji Poddar, the proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Cheniram Jesraj, expired on the 26th of February last at an early age of 28 years, leaving behind him a widow and two children and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. For the last two years the deceased gentleman was suffering from consumption, and was progressing fairly towards recovery at Wardha, but a few days ago he came over to Bombay where he contracted pneumonia of which he died.

The late Seth Seetaramji did not receive any University education, but had sufficient knowledge to carry on his business with great efficiency. He was a patriotic and generously minded youth, and was ever ready to help and guide those who wanted a start in life very badly. He was carrying on a number of businesses, besides the principal business of Commission Agents and merchants of piece-goods, simply with a view to help his friends. The Union Bank of India is the outcome of his spirit of enterprise and up to the last he was the mainstay of that Bank.

He was always ready to help public institutions and works of general usefulness according to their importance and none who went to him for this purpose, returned disappointed. He was assisting many a needy student with scholarships without any distinction of caste or creed. He took a leading part in the founding of the Marwari Vidyalaya, Marwari Sammelan and the public Hindu Library. He was conducting the Poddar Girls' School all by himself, without any outside aid, and was also one of the founders and principal supporter of the Marwari Dispensary on Kalbadevi Road.

He had lent the free use of his extensive property on Thakurdwar Road for the National educational propaganda and had, also, given his property at Andheri to the Non-Cooperationists to open their National College there. He had given many donations to various political institutions, and taking into account all his religious educational and other charities, the amount of his charities easily runs beyond several lakhs of rupees.

Like many other distinguished patriots of the Marwari community, among whom may be mentioned such men as Messrs. Rameswardas Birla and Jamanlal Bajaj, the deceased gentleman was very simple and unassuming. He preferred to work quietly and remain in the dark, and never sought the limelight. In him the Indian public and the Marwari community, in particular, has lost a staunch reformer, an indefatigable worker, a sincere friend and a promising youth, the like of whom it is difficult to get. May his soul rest in peace.

THEATRE-WORLD.

The "Wraggle Taggles" Company has been giving amusement to uncrowded houses at the Excelsior Theatre during the week that is just over and from Saturday night the two brothers Leo and Jan Cherniavsky have come there. The first is a violinist and the second a pianist of considerable ability. Mischel, the third in this Trinity of musical talent, a cellist, has not been able to come, because his Canadian wife suddenly took ill before his intended departure. He might, however, come to India later on. But it is very doubtful whether Bombay will see him then. Calcutta or some other Indian city might have the pleasure of hearing him.

The Royal Opera House has been the centre of the theatrical world in Bombay during the week that has just expired, because the Bandman Comedy Company has come there. It is rather a pity that some of its good actors and actresses have not come this year. The "get-up" of a play is a matter of only secondary importance. What attracts us is the human element. We want good actors and actresses. Of those that I have seen in this Company up till the time of my writing this, I consider Mr. Carl Lawson the best. He is not only a good producer and stage manager, but a delightful actor. As the "Intruder" in the play called "In the Night", he was so French, so coolly, courteous, so fascinatingly cheeky! He is not quick enough for a Frenchman, but otherwise he really is A 1. Mr. Twiss was quite good as the husband in the "Naughty Wife." But, he was too rigid for M. Lecoq in "In the Night." Mr. Percy Barverstock as Monsieur Levardier was at his best. He was quick, irritable, official-like in his words and gestures as a French magistrate should be.

At the Prince of Wales' Museum we shall soon have a "Carnival", with the "Battle of the Flowers", a "Cabaret", where some dancing and singing will be seen and heard. The indefatigable Mrs. E. V. Watson is looking after its get-up as she did in the Church Pageant a few weeks ago.

JAPANESE THEATRES.

Several European poets, including the Irish Yeats, have gone into ecstasies over the "No" plays of Japan, for the performance of which there is a distinct type of theatre in Japan, as I wrote last week. The "No" play resembles the ancient Greek tragedy and the Mystery Play of Mediaeval Europe in some respects. It is essentially of a religious nature. It arose out of Kagura, a pantomimic dance, therefore it resembles the Indian play in its origin. This pantomimic dance was performed to the sound of fife and drum at Shinto festivals on a platform. But why was the dance given? Some of you might ask. Well, it was given to propitiate the Sun-Goddess, Amaterasu, the guardian deity of Japan, who, angry at the follies committed by her brother, retired into a cave—thus leaving the world in complete darkness! The spoken dialogue was then added to this dance, so that by the fourteenth century of the Christian Era the "No" play was born.

The "No" play was Shintoist in origin, but it became Buddhistic also with the progress of time and the patronage of the Shoguns. It was aristocratic in the kinds of audiences it attracted, and is still performed and enjoyed mostly by the ex-Daimio and the ex-Samurai in Japan.

The object of these plays was to inculcate either piety or patriotism, or rouse martial enthusiasm. They are very poetical in places. There is not much action in them—especially action of the sensational kind, so dear to the ordinary theatre-goer in the West as well as in India. They are short in size, for their performance does not usually last over one hour. There is some unity of action in them, but very little of the unity of time and place as understood by the ancient Greeks. The number of *dramatis personae* is small—ranging from two to about six. Besides these are the musicians and the chorus. The chorus chants the narratives or recites poetical descriptions of nature. This is of course much better than having curtains with scenery painted on them, because it stimulates the imagination of the audience. The stage in the "No" theatre, is a square, wooden room, open on three sides. It is connected with the green room by a gallery upon which some of the action of the play takes place. At the back of the stage is the orchestra, which is composed of one flute-player, two performers on stringed instruments and one beater of drum. The chorus squats on the ground to the right of the spectator. The audience sits on three sides of the stage. The dresses of the actors are extremely rich and gorgeous. Those representing supernatural beings or taking female parts put on masks.

Now, this is the kind of play which has no counter-part, to my knowledge, in India. The *Ram-lilas*, and such like performances have neither great original poetry, nor beauty of acting to recommend them. The presence of the chorus and the masques worn by the actors tend to take the mind of the spectator to higher altitudes. We have still got religious plays in India. Why not then introduce some of the devices of the "No" plays in them to exalt the minds of Indian audiences?

PHAROS.

The United Provinces Government has sanctioned a State technical scholarship of 200 per annum plus 25 per cent. as bonus tenable for two years to Mr. Ram Charan, son of Mr. B. Radha Charan, Collector, Allahabad for a course of study in glass making in England. Before proceeding to England, he will undergo preliminary training in the Provinces and will receive a stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem.

SOCIAL REFORM DAY.

ANNUAL CELEBRATION.

3 POINTS OF NATIONAL REFORM.

The celebration of the Social Reform Day was held at the hall of the Marwadi Vidyalaya, on Sunday evening, Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar presiding.

The Chairman said at the outset that the question of social reform stood predominently the first among all the national questions of to-day. India had now arrived at a stage when it was impossible to divide social activities from religious, political, industrial or educational activities, as an isolated unit of national activity. Indians were now in that condition of their national life when India stood not only before her own children, but before the world in a twofold capacity—one was a challenge to her own children; the other to the whole world. A renewed life would come to the country provided they dived beneath the surface and tried to regulate their future activities with due deference to three points, and that was really the kernel of all reforms, social, political, industrial and educational.

ELEVATE WOMANHOOD.

The first of the questions was the elevation of the womanhood of the country. Through women came the home life, the political and the industrial life of the country. One notable fact which impressed itself upon the speaker during his years' application to the study of the History of India was that political life destined a man to apply himself to the work of his country as a citizen. It had been said that India never developed the spirit of citizenship in her people. But their Rishis had put their finger upon the real point of human nature when they had said that the true citizen was he who was the true householder—and a true householder was he who brought up his family in the art of Self-Government in such a manner that the spirit of citizenship bred in the home was carried by the child when he became a man.

ELEVATE BACKWARD CLASSES.

The second point of national reform lay in what might be called the elevation of backward classes. In that respect the path of wisdom lay in availing themselves of the signs of the times and directing the agitation of the day to more healthy channels The country had arrived at a stage when she stood in need of leaders not with blank cartridges, but with examples of daring and courage. And they could now bring the unity of all the discordant voices by breeding in themselves what was called the true democratic spirit which lay in realising the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man. That was the challenge of India to them.

Mr. K. Natrajan then addressed the assembly on "Social Reform in Retrospect and Prospect", and made a survey of the advance that the Society had made in respect of female education, inter-dining, temperance and enlightening of the labour etc., during the last thirty years.

Mrs. Kashibai Heblikar, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Mr. V. R. Shinde and Mr. D. G. Padhye also spoke on "Status and Social Position of Women in India", "Marriage Reform and Divorce among Hindus", "National Progress and Social Division" and "Higher Education of Women", respectively.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT.

WHAT THE COUNCIL SHOULD DO.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Less then a week ago, there appeared in the papers an advertisement to the effect that "the Director of Development is prepared to receive sealed tenders for the supply of 19,500 tons of Portland Cement before noon on the 22nd March, 1921." The quantity called for may not seem much, reckoning the fact that the estimated total requirement amounts to three and a half lakhs of tons. And it appears from the tender forms that 8,500 tons are all that is required to be delivered between now and the 30th September next, while the remaining quantity of 11,000 tons will be called up by between October 1921 and 31st January 1922. The tender does not state specifically that preference will be given to Indian manufactured cement, though here at least, it cannot be disputed that the Indian manufactured cement is equal, if not superior, to that of British manufacture. But it must be noted that the specification mentions the "British Standard" as the criterion of the cement to be tendered for. The effect of inviting tenders at the present moment is to divert—may be without a conscious effort,—the patronage of the department to the British manufacturer. British manufactured cement costs to-day about Rs. 150 per ton, while Indian cement costs only Rs. 100, and even at that price, the Indian manufacturer, it appears, makes a profit of almost 100 per cent. Even thus, Indian cement is cheaper by 50 per cent. than the British, and the assurance lately given by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad comes to nothing, in view of the fact that the entire output of Indian companies has been sold out in advance, as is the case with all manufacturing concerns. In consequence, the orders would all find their way to the British manufacturer, and the whole thing may after all turn out to be the beginning of the end.

The present Indian output is about 1,40,000 tons per annum, but by December next, it is believed that the Indian capacity for producing cement will be augmented so as to ensure a total annual output of seven lakhs of tons, which is much more than all the quantity required by the Development Directorate. If the hand of the Department can be stayed for a while, the effect of it would be materially beneficial to the country. The huge drain, which it would mean to buy English cement, can be avoided, and the saving effected in the price will go to enrich the country and reduce some of the burden on the tax-payer, who has ultimately to find the money for the payment of the interest as well as the repayment of the loan itself. It will also give an impetus to indigenous enterprise. Unless it can be shown that the need for pushing on the projects for which the cement is required, is shown to be of paramount importance, it is the obvious duty of the Development Directorate to refrain from extravagance of the kind contemplated.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

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PRESENTATION.

One elephantine tortoise (Testudo elephantinum) has been kindly presented by Mr. F. D. Spencer to the Zoological collection of the Victoria Gardens.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. Umhloti via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 15th instant.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Regiment A.F.I. will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. N. H. Jhabwalla will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) today evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on "Scientific exposition of Indian Music (with Indian songs)."

BOMBAY STRIKES.

A small number of the petrol-strikers of Sewri have returned to work and the managements of different oil installations with the assistance of those men and some new hands are now partially working i.e. distributing oil, etc.

The two thousand men of the Simplex Mill are still holding out. It is understood that some hopeful negotiations are going on between the strikers and the Mill authorities, who it is understood might concede some of the demands of the strikers by Monday next.

The lockout at Alcocks' Workshop at Mazagon is still going on.

AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

CHERNIAVSKY.

The two brothers Leo and Jan Cherniavsky entertained their audience last night at the Excelsior Theatre with their musical performance. Of course it is not right to compare a violinist with a pianist, and so we cannot compare Leo and Jan. The violin is the queen of stringed instruments. It has a passion, a pathos, an ardour, an individuality which no other stringed instrument even possesses. The piano, of course, has not such a refined, distinguished temperament as its last night's companion. It is democratic, meant for more than one person. It is less subjective and more objective. But the art of Jan Cherniavsky made it yield its best music. His fingers flew lightly and deftly over the keys, sending up round, liquid notes into the air. He may be very fond of Bach, but we found him fascinating in the way he rendered Borodine's "In the Convent" and "Rhapsodic No. 6" of Liszt. One could hear the convent bell ringing, ringing, slowly and deep-tonedly. Leo was the master of his little instrument. His execution of all the pieces was encored again and again, but he never once executed the same piece again! If the audience liked him very much, they must go to hear him again. This was their second concert. On Tuesday is their third and farewell performance.

ALL INDIA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

NEXT SESSION AT MEERUT.

According to the Central Khilafat Committee's resolution Lucknow, the Special Session of the All-India Khilafat Conference will be held at Meerut on the 7th, 8th and 9th April. The Provincial Khilafat Conference will be held on the 9th.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, March 14, 1921.

DISTINCTION IN DIFFERENCE.

The mention of the Greek Patriarch of Constantinople as a "picturesque" figure at the London Conference in a telegram from Reuter's Agency (which commonly eschews unnecessary words) suggests reflections of deep interest to the whole Eastern world. A great historian, who also happened to be an acute observer of his fellow-men, has remarked that the worst thing the Turks ever did for themselves, in relation to the mind of Europe, was when they adopted a European style of dress for their officials and their soldiery. Their ancient dress was symbolical of something which Europe had learnt to fear and to respect; and their abandoning it for an imitation of the European mode of dress was received as a capitulation, an admission of inferiority. They thought, by that capitulation, to gain admission on an equal footing to the European polity. They had yet to learn that full admission to that polity is contingent not on dress or conduct, but on the accident of colour and the profession (in nine cases out of ten, no less an accident of birth) of a particular creed. The Osmanlis are to-day of the same colour and appearance as the Christian European; as a race they are much fairer than the people of Greece, Italy or Spain, who, in spite of national shortcomings far exceeding those imputed to the Turks, are accepted by all Europeans as inhabitants of Europe. There are in Europe many peoples whose Asiatic origin is traceable and fairly recent; some, like the Hungarians, are still cold shouldered by their neighbours upon that account; but there is no movement to exterminate or expel them as was done to the Moors of Spain and Sicily, and to the Osmanli Turks, because these nations when established on the soil of Europe accepted Christianity.

Directly after the Turkish conquest of Constantinople, the Pope of Rome wrote to the Sultan Muhammad, the Conqueror, a letter, which is still extant, offering to acknowledge him as the supreme temporal head of all Christendom if he would but accept Christianity. That shows clearly what the European grievance was, and is, against the Turks. It is the same as the grievance which they nursed of old against the Moors of Spain and against the Jews everywhere. The Muslims and the Jews would not conform to Christianity. But whereas the Jews, being weak and few in numbers, were persecuted with contempt, the Muslims, being strong, were dreaded and respected. They were regarded as equals, if not superiors, by the Europeans so long as they maintained with pride their difference of faith and dress and manners, and so greatly dreaded that Europe saw no way to avert the menace to her customs and religion which their presence involved than by fighting with them to the death. The desire for their extermination or expulsion had become a habit, when the power of the Turks, who never had assumed towards Europe the standpoint of extreme fanaticism which the Europeans generally took, began to weaken and they sought to live on terms of peace with Europe. Then diplomatic relations with the Porte became "friendly" while almost every European Power worked busily for the disintegration of the Muslim Empire. But respect and even admiration for the Turks as adversaries was felt and even frequently expressed until the Turks began to copy Europe in their dress and manners. Then for the first time did the sentiment of Europe towards them become tinged with any measure of contempt as towards inferiors. That is what the historian meant when he said that the Turks injured their own cause with Europe when they officially assumed a European style of dress.

We put this forward in the nature of a parable concerning the whole state of Asia at the present day. The intrinsic "inferiority" of Asiatics to Europeans has become an axiom with the latter and, strange to say, has often been accepted by the former also. That inferiority comes entirely from the action of the Asiatics in blindly admiring and slavishly imitating European ways. The man who deliberately sets himself to ape another puts himself in a position of inferiority to that other, and at the same time nullifies his own gifts and qualities. The gifts and qualities of Asia are so different from those of Europe that there can be no question of intrinsic inferiority or superiority between them so long as each is content, with its own birthright, and allows those gifts and qualities their full development. But Asia earnestly trying to reproduce the tricks of manner and of thought peculiar to Europe is like a heaven-born poet religiously trying to express his thoughts in journalese—a pitiable sight! That Asia may learn much from Europe is unquestionable; but she will never learn anything of use from Europe until she realises her difference from Europe and is proud of it. Europeans will never as a whole accept people of a darker complexion or of a different religion to the same footing with themselves. For an Asiatic to aspire to be one of them thus involves a certain loss of status and of dignity But a difference proudly asserted and maintained, where it exists and is supported by a glorious past, commands respect. All Asia has in fact made the mistake of which the psychological historian accuses the Osmanlis. The "superiority" of the European is based on proud assertion of the difference, and the "inferiority" of the Asiatic on failure to perceive in it a cause for pride. We believe, with the historian and with Carlyle, that difference even in dress confers distinction on the Oriental, having been able to compare the effect upon an English audience of a speech delivered by an Indian in a splendid turban and a speech delivered by an Indian in a hat; and we fear that the Oriental delegates at the London Conference—with the exception of the Amir Faisal, who has always a psychologist at hand to prompt him—may suffer greatly from their Europeanism in comparison with a picturesque figure like the Greek Oecumenical Patriarch.

"IMPERIAL DELHI."

The army expenditure is not the only item of reckless extravagance of which the budget framers at Delhi are guilty. A glance at the sums which are being voted year after year on New Delhi will show that even when the finances of the country are on the verge of bankruptcy and the people are being subjected to intolerable burdens, the authorities cannot put a stop to the wastage of crores which goes on in feeding that white elephant, namely, Imperial Delhi. Mr. Hailey, in the course of his speech on the budget, gave the assurance that "we are making provision for ordinary civil expenditure on the lowest possible scale." But this assurance is completely at variance with the facts, as disclosed in the budget itself. As much as a crore and ten lakhs are voted in 1921-22 for expenditure on New Delhi. Now, what is the necessity of laying out such an enormous sum on an item of luxury, which the erection of palatial buildings at Raisina truly is, at a time when every pie of the national income ought to be conserved? That there has been practically no economy whatsoever on this account will be plain from the following figures of expenditure on the new capital during the last ten years, the amounts representing the revised estimates being shown in successive budgets:—

	Rs.
1912-13	16,78,000
1913-14	75,75,000
1914-15	54,51,000
1915-16	50,00,000
1916-17	40,00,000
1917-18	37,60,000
1918-19	43,60,000
1919-20	50,07,000
1920-21	*1,20,00,000
1921-22	*1,10,00,000

*Inclusive of Exchange.

Is India, in its present critical condition, in a position to afford to spend such a fabulous sum as voted in 1921-22 for the building of offices and residential quarters for highly paid officers of Government? The Finance Member is obliged to raise the prices of even necessaries of life in order to make both ends meet, yet it does not strike him to call a halt, temporarily, at least, in the reckless extravagance that goes on at the capital. The bureaucracy, in instances of this type, lays bare the utter poverty of its heart and its total incapacity to promote the welfare of the millions whom it professes to protect.

Notes of the Day.

Maharajah of Kolhapur Again.

We were able the other day to publish the letter marked "private and confidential", which the Maharajah of Kolhapur has circulated among his friends and which described the remedies he proposes in order to combat the Non-Cooperation movement. Several thousand copies of this letter, we are given to understand, have been sent to Lord Sydenham, one of the friends of the Maharajah, for distribution in England. We publish below a copy of an agenda paper, circulated by the same Maharajah, for the informal meeting of certain leading princes, to be held shortly:

With compliments of H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur.

Agenda for the Informal Meeting of the Ruling Princes.

No. 16. To consider the question of preventing conferences and meetings being held in British India to discuss questions regarding Indian States and their Rulers.

The question is why should people like Mr. Gandhi, raise questions relating to Indian States in the Congress. By doing so they are at any rate apt to over-awe the Princes and, thereby, to force them to their side. Of course, if they worry us like that, most of us may have to be at their mercy. It is possible that some of them may even demand money and dictate us their terms and tell us what to do and not to do. They have at Nagpur openly discussed matters relating to Indian States and they were not prevented from doing so. This is the position to which we have been dragged in British India. We form one-third part of India. On our side of the Presidency public meetings are not allowed to be held in British Districts to discuss matters relating to Indian States. This policy ought to be pursued throughout British India. Though provision has been made in the Press Act, the Press in British India has exceeded the limits of the law, still no steps have been taken against it. We feel obliged to Government for what they have done for us and it is obligatory on our part to reciprocate their courtesy. But I would propose that Government should be requested to define their policy, so that we may do what we can according to our ability to help them in carrying it out. We are all very keen in not allowing undesirable British subjects to make any anti-British movement in our States which they can very easily carry on in British Territory without any hindrance. We shall therefore feel highly obliged if the same neighbourly amenities will be extended to us. We have neither gagged the mouths of our subjects nor have prevented them from holding any meeting in our States to get their grievances redressed. Why should then some two or three discontented subjects be allowed to vilify us in the British Press and create a row against us? This is most objectionable. We shall, of course, never forget that we are small boats as compared to British steamers. Government should, therefore, chalk out a policy for us. If they prevent us from discussing any matters relating to British India they should not allow their own subjects to discuss State politics. The Princes have stood as pillars in the critical times of 1857 and Government should therefore maintain the dignity and honour of the Princes in such a way that irresponsible men cannot harrass them with impunity.

Comment on this letter is unnecessary.

Trichur Riots.

We should have thought that a responsible journal like the "Servant of India" would have carefully weighed the circumstances attending the Trichur riots before proceeding to lay the blame at the door of the Non-Cooperation movement. In its issue of the 10th instant, it writes in this strain: "The disorders at Trichur in Cochin State which were *directly connected* with the Non-Cooperation movement should open the eyes of the blindest believer in the possibility of its continuing on non-violent lines. It is not very material whose the provocation was." (The Italics are ours.) We know that the "Servant of India" is not alone in attributing the mischief at Trichur to the Non-Cooperation movement and drawing "one more lesson" for the benefit of the people of this country. Only on Thursday we referred to the sermons of "New India" in the same connection. Now, what are the facts? We had, three days ago, an authoritative account of the disturbances from the local correspondent of the Associated Press, who had the advantage, moreover, of an interview with the Dewan of Cochin. According to this correspondent the trouble began on the 27th ultimo, with the alleged pelting with stones of a procession of Christians and Ezhuas near the Mahomedan quarters. The Christians and Ezhuvas, as a measure of retaliation, are reported to have subsequently set fire to six Mahomedan houses. Thereafter the whole population of the city was divided into two sections, the Christians and Ezhuvas ranging on one side and the Hindus and Mahomedans on the other. Excesses were committed by both sections on subsequent days, but all accounts agree in saying that not only did the real provocation come from the Christians, but that most of the violence used came also from them. It is beside the point, therefore, to dwell on the dangerous character of the Non-Cooperation movement in connection with the Trichur affair, even if we attribute to the Hindus and Mahomedans of the place pro-Non-Cooperation leanings. But a complete refutation of the Moderates' allegations is furnished by the Dewan. According to him the perennial question of caste was at the bottom of the mischief and not the Non-Cooperation movement. If there was any connection between the two, it was, according to the Dewan, "very superficial or, in other words, mere pretence." The "Servant of India" and other journals should guard against passing unjust judgments through haste and a too violent bias against the movement, which they may fail to appreciate fully.

Congratulations!

The Punjab Legislative Council, in spite of its many shortcomings, deserves to be whole-heartedly congratulated on its resolve to give a short shrift to that discreditable off-shoot of administration, the Publicity Board, for which the local Government demanded a grant of Rs. 1,19,000 in the coming year. The demand was made in spite of the discouraging experiences of the past, as disclosed in the obituary of the "Haq," the official organ of the Publicity Board. The Council was told that in future propaganda work would be carried on by means of pamphlets and so on. We had occasion to notice the contents of some of the pamphlets issued by the Punjab Publicity Board and our readers might have seen how "well-informed" and "veracious" were those contents. The official spokesmen in the Council regretted that there was a good deal of misunderstanding regarding the Publicity Board itself. If the Board exercised its functions with greater independence and dignity and fought with weapons which were quite above board, we do not see why it should have been viewed with suspicion. But the trouble is that those placed in charge of the department come to be obsessed before long with the idea that the official view must always be right and that the non-official public must always be wrong. Such being the attitude of the officials of this Board, it is impossible for them to be reliable guides to the public. On the other hand, every attempt on the part of the Board to "guide" the public against the latter's inclination," naturally engenders more opposition and mischief than any silence on its part could possibly produce.

MODERN SLAVERY.

IN RAJPUTANA.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

I have received a second letter from Mr. B. S. Patnik, the President of the "Servants of Rajasthan Society." The story that he tells is almost incredible. But I have had so many shocks to my incredulity, since the time when I took up this subject of Begar, that I feel bound to put what he has written before the public immediately and to leave people to judge for themselves. What is to me so incredible is, that these Rajputana States could have been under British protection all through the Victorian era and even in many cases long before the Victorian era and yet that these things should be done to-day! It is also an unspeakable pain to me to think that my own country by its very 'protection" of these States has *protected* all the while these abuses. The day of Purification has begun and these, along with many other abominations,—such as the Opium Monopoly, the traffic in intoxicating liquors for revenue purposes, the immoralities and cruelties of the Andamans,—must be made away with. India can never be a pure India, a free India, a fair India, so long as these horrors survive. We have taken matters now into our own hands. We are not going to wait and beg others to help us any longer. Only by self-sacrifice and self-purification can the victory be won.

The letter of the President of the "Servants of Rajesthan Society" reads as follows:—

"When you come to know the conditions, in detail, of Begar, obtaining in the States of Rajputana under British protection, I am sure all your memories of what you have seen on the Simla Mills will sink into oblivion. In the States of Rajputana, the system is one of unbroken tyranny. No community is safe from this Begar, while some seem to have been borne to starve under it. People belonging to every calling have unavoidably to contribute share to this accursed system, on which thrive the Princes, the Umraos, the Jagirdars, the officials, their friends and indeed any and every one connected with them. The goldsmith has to prepare their ornaments at their houses, the brewer to supply wine, the butcher flesh and the milkman milk—all promptly and gratis. The shepherd is forced to graze their cattle, the Bhil to cut and the farmer to bring for them, from the forest, wood and grass worth thousands of rupees every year. The tailer is compelled to sew their clothes, the carpenter to rpepare their furniture and the blacksmith their iron accessories,—all free. The shopkeeper has to sell them every commodity at prices much lower than those prevailing in the market. Each weaver has to present one or more pieces of cloth. Even the Brahmin has to invoke unrewardedly blessings and read the Panchang daily. The potter is obliged to supply free earthen pots and tiles in thousands every year. He has ordinarily to pull water for the "Rajwallas" and, on the occasion of tours and hunting expeditions, has to carry on his head, for miles pitchers filled with water through hills and forests. Nothing is paid for all this toil. In short no profession is safe, no section is free, from the night-mare of Begar.

"The tours of state authorities and British officers are veritable raids on the country folk. Neither milk nor ghee is left in their houses. Fedder and beds are taken away without notice. The British Residents and other officers are not unaware of all these things. They know them, hear about them, and see them happening under their very noses. Nay, more! Complaints are actually lodged before them. But they deliberately overlook and in my opinion it is this cruel indifference on their part that has helped this practice to continue. Otherwise, I believe, it would have ceased to exist long before, had they, as truly Christian gentlemen, only protested against thousands of human beings being thus tyrannised over for their welcome; or had they only, in a private manner, advised the princes to abolish Begar. In Bijolia in the year 1915, during the preparations of the Political Resident's reception, an old, potter, Girdharee by name, having to fetch water throughout a winter night contracted pneumonia and expired after two hours. In February last year, during the tour of the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, a Bania was ordered to do forced labour. On declining, he was taken by some Girai (itinerant police) men to their camp and so brutally assaulted that the poor man succumbed to his injuries then and there. (See 'Pratap' 23rd Feb. 1920).

"The instances I have quoted are only to illustrate the abuses under forced labour, which are daily taking place. I have travelled for years over the principal States of Rajputana, and seen with my own eyes hundreds of such revolting scenes, in villages and towns. In reality, it is impossible for the human mind to remain tranquil after such experiences; but centuries of oppression have so deadened the hearts of both the oppressors and the oppressed, that they are now bankrupt of human feeling. The Bhils and Chamars appear to have no other purpose in life, but Begar. Every well-dressed (safed Posh) persons supposed to be entitled to drive them into Begar. In the states it is not only the man in uniform—in many of them, they don't bother about uniforms,—that is privileged to extort labour. Every well-to-do person appears to be able to oppress the weak. Be it day or night, the Bhils can be caught hold of and compelled to act as guide and the Chamar to carry the luggage. Neither does this system make any distinction between male and female. Both are liable to be captured with impunity and often they are sent out on Begar singly. Not a movement of their life is secure against it. They cannot even afford to cultivate their

(Continued on page 10.)

NOT FORCING GERMANY TO DESPAIR

"SECURING OF JUSTICE."

PREMIER ON ALLIES' DETERMINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., March 12.

Replying to a criticism in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George remarked, upon the Opposition's declarations that Germany ought to pay and yet was opposing the steps to make her pay. The Premier did not desire to force Germany to despair; indeed, he said, the present sanctions were the best way of obviating that calamity in a manner compatible with our determination to secure justice, and, moreover, the sanctions would undoubtedly yield a substantial and practical advantage. The Allies, at the present time, had received fifty to sixty per cent. of the total German exports. Germany would naturally refuse to sacrifice this huge section of her trade, and, consequently, Britain expected to receive twenty million sterling during the present year from exaction.

Had Germany made a sincere offer he would have done everything to meet her wishes, but Germany was not yet convinced of the necessity for settling and von Simons had not been instructed to settle, but when she realises, said the Premier, that the Allies mean to deal justly, fairly, and, also, firmly, with her, she will be more amenable to an agreement than if we were divided in our counsels.

FRENCH ATTITUDE TOWARDS RHINELAND.

NO ANNEXATION AND NO AUTONOMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 12.

In consequence of the suggestive comments in the French newspapers with regard to the outcome of the establishment of the new customs barrier in the Rhineland, Mr. Lloyd George at last night's conference invited M. Briand to endorse the assurances previously given by M. Millerand and M. Clemenceau that France did not contemplate the annexation or even the autonomy of the Rhineland. M. Briand, in so doing, emphatically declared that responsible Frenchmen entertained no such feeling. Mr. Lloyd George expressed pleasure at the assurance.

ECONOMIC PENALTIES ON GERMANY.

COMPLICATION ARISING OUT OF APPLICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 12.

The application of the economic penalties is leading to some complications. The "Daily News" Coblenz correspondent says that the Allies are confronted with an unexpected difficulty in connection with the establishment of the customs houses owing to the Rhineland commission's conclusion that nothing is possible without cooperation or consent of the Americans on the Rhine. It is expected that the Allies will seek President Harding's approval of the steps decided on in London.

TWO MORE TOWNS OCCUPIED.

MARTIAL LAW IN HAMBORN AND THYSSEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 12.

A Berlin message states that a Belgian Cyclist Company and Cavalry occupied Hamborn and Thyssen without incident. Martial Law has been proclaimed.

LEVY ON GERMAN IMPORTS.

ITALY DOES NOT AGREE TO 50 P. C. COLLECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 12.

The "Daily News" Rome correspondent predicts that the Parliament will never agree to the proposal that 50 per cent. should be collected on all German importations.

AMERICA APPROVES ALLIED PRESSURE.

HER TROOPS NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN MILITARY OCCUPATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 12.

A Washington message states that America is undoubtedly sympathetic to the Allied pressure upon Germany, but will not allow the American troops to participate in the military operations.

SIMON'S CONDUCT.

UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED BY GERMAN CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., March 12.

Berlin.—The Cabinet has unanimously approved von Simons' conduct in the London negotiations.

AUSTRIA'S SYMPATHY WITH GERMANY,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., March 12.

Vienna.—In the National Assembly, Herr Weisicrchner, President, read a declaration of sympathy with Germany at the result of the London Conference and declared that Austria was sorely stricken by what had happened to their brethren in Germany.

U. S. TROOPS.

TO OCCUPY RHINE UNDER ARMISTICE TERMS.

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., March 12.

Washington.—The Secretary for War announces that the United States troops would occupy the Rhine under the terms of the Armistice and not under the Treaty of Versailles. Consequently the State Department is not likely to approve of the troops participating in the Allied Sanction Plans.

NEW DUTY ON COTTON

MANCHESTER'S STRONG PROTEST.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT ASKED TO INTERVENE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 12.

At a meeting of the Executive of the Federation of British Industries Mr. David Vice Chairman of the Manchester District Committee, submitted the resolution passed by his committee on March 7th strongly protesting against the action of the Government in sanctioning the increase of the Indian duty on cotton goods without prior discussion in Parliament and urging the withdrawal of the sanction and the earliest possible resumption of the policy of equal import and countervailing excise duties. The Federation decided to forward the resolution to the Government and to register its protest particularly against the imposition of an increase pending the Indian Fiscal Commission's report. It was also decided to urge the Government of India to give British industry an opportunity of submitting its views to the Commission before further changes were made.

LANCASHIRE M. P'S RESOLVE.

TO COOPERATE TO FULLEST EXTENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. March 13.

At a meeting of the Lancashire members of Parliament to-day, a resolution was passed to co-operate to the fullest extent possible with the cotton traders in their protest against the increase of duty imposed by the Government of India. A view was expressed that the Government of India had acted unwisely in introducing the proposals without ascertaining the opinion of the British producers. It was pointed out that the tax would fall heavily upon poor the Indian consumers and that it would handicap the British manufacturer. It was suggested that the proper solution would be unrestricted Indo-British free trade, whatever policy might be adopted in respect of other countries. It was decided that the best interests of India and Britain would be promoted if the British delegation visited India as soon as possible to discuss with the Legislative authorities and others, the best method of increasing reciprocal goodwill and amicable trading relations.

Mr. Montagu will receive a deputation of the Lancashire Chambers of Commerce on the subject to-day, and another from cotton organisations and Lancashire members of Parliament, next week.

DEPUTATION TO MR. MONTAGU.

MANCHESTER CHAMBER'S PLEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., March 13.

Sir Edwin Stockton to-day, introduced deputation from the India section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to Mr. Montagu at the India Office on the subject of the increased Indian import duty.

Mr. Edward Rhodes, Chairman of the India section, stated the case on behalf of the Chamber.

Mr. Montagu promised to consider the points relating to the export section of the industry, to which his attention was drawn by the deputation and intimated that, as he was later receiving a deputation from the Manchester Cottonspinners Association he would then reply to both the deputations.

LANCASHIRE M. P'S TO DISCUSS THE QUESTION.

LIKELY TO URGE CABINET TO ABANDON INCREASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 12.

The Lancashire members of Parliament will to-day discuss the raising of the cotton import duties and will probably urge the Cabinet to abandon the increase and to substitute higher duties on the cotton imports from nations outside the Empire.

"TREATY OF SEVRES MUST BE MODIFIED."

AGAKHAN ON INDIA'S UNITED DEMAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 9.
Recd. 11 a.m., Mar. 12.

H. H. the Aga Khan on his arrival at the Victoria Station where he was met by the representatives of the India Office interviewed by Reuter declared that with the other Moslem leaders he would put the Indian case fully and faithfully. "We are," he said, "absolutely united on the stand we mean to take. The Treaty of Sevres must be modified. It is England' duty to India who stood beside her during the war and played a bigger part than many Allied countries. I have never seen anything like unity of every section of Indian opinion with regard to the Turkish question. As a loyal subject of the King, I implore the British people not to spurn India."

TREATY OF SEVRES,

PREMIER SUBMITS SUGGESTIONS FOR MODIFICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., March 13.

Mr. Lloyd George submitted to the Conference yesterday evening suggestions for modifying the military and financial clauses of the Treaty of Sevres, for limiting the so-called zone of the Straits, and for modifying Smyrna clauses with a view to maintaining the Turkish Sovereignty, while providing a representation of both elements of the population.

MM. Briand and Sforza and a representative of Lord Curzon to-day submitted suggestions to the Turks, and Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon submitted them to the Greeks. Both the Turks and the Greeks requested time for consideration.

THE BASES FOR SETTLEMENT.

ALLIES' PROPOSALS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., March 13.

It is understood that the bases for a settlement of the Turkish question as proposed by the Allies are:—Evacuation by the Allies of Constantinople, the Straits to be controlled to a large extent by the Turks, Thrace to be internationalised, Gallipoli to be placed under Greek control, Smyrna to be autonomous with Greek preponderance in Regime, and Smyrna to be free to Turkish Commerce.

FAR EAST CONFERENCE.

GREEK DELEGATION ACCEPTS BRITISH PROPOSALS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., March 12.

The Greek Delegation to the Near East Conference has accepted the British proposals, subject to certain modifications. The Greek Delegation is proceeding to Athens, and Bekir Sami Bey to Angora. Meanwhile, the Supreme Council will remain in session in order to be at the disposal of both the parties with a view to effecting a settlement.

HOW FAR THE ALLIES WILL GO.

CONVERSATIONS WITH ANGORA GOVT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., March 13.

The French correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" states that in the course of conversations with the Angora Representatives, the British Government representatives indicated that if the new leaders in Turkey were willing to accept a peaceful settlement every effort would be made to satisfy their legitimate claims. For example, the town of Smyrna could be constituted an autonomous state and the surrounding country left to the Turkish control. The Allied troops in Constantinople could be withdrawn and the socalled zone of the Straits reduced, so as to exclude Constantinople.

There are indications, says, the correspondent, that the Turkish representatives will eventually accept such stipulations. It is surmised that steps will be taken to obtain the consent of Greece and, if so an international enquiry might be abandoned.

FETTERS TO BE SOMEWHAT RELAXED.

PREMIER'S PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. March 13.

At to-day's Near East Conference, Mr. Lloyd George took the lead in proposing that, provided that Turkey was generally desirous of peace and willing to abide by the Allies' decisions, the fetters of the Treaty of Sevres should be somewhat relaxed. The Sultan should be granted a fuller scope for existence of sovereignty in Constantinople. Turkey should be given greater freedom in the demilitarised zone and the Straits in exchange for free voice in Turkish finances.

Britain, he said, was prepared to discuss the Smyrna question with a view to meeting the historical sentiments and interests of Turkey. Having regard, however, to the principle of Self-Determination for the Greek population, Britain was also prepared to increase the guarantees for free use of the port of Smyrna and to cut down her influence in the demilitarised zone in order to give effectiveness to the Turkish sovereignty.

It is understood that Smyrna will be divided into cantons according to nationality.

ADDITIONAL TERMS.

PARTITION OF SMYRNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., March 13.

The following are the additional Turkish settlement proposals:—

Maintenance of Turkish sovereignty in Smyrna under a Christian Governor, not necessarily Greek, whom the League of Nations will doubtless appoint.

The Vilayet of Smyrna to be divided into Turkish and Greek administrative zones, according to the wishes of the population, with local gendarmerie recruited from inhabitants.

If the two parties do not accept the compromise the Powers will leave the position in the *status quo*, until either should apply for arbitration.

ASSOCIATION CUP TIE.

PRESTON BEAT HULL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., March 13.

In the re-play of the Association Cup Tie, Preston beat Hull by 1 goal to nothing.

MESERS MONTAGU'S REPORT.

LARGE SHIPMENTS TO INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., March 13.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report states that there are as yet no grounds for anticipating a permanent improvement in the price in the near future. Indeed, even the lower rates may materialise. Despite India's liberal importations an occasional breathing time becomes necessary. China has been an active operator, but the fact does not constitute a bull factor. China's stocks are at present too large and her export too lifeless for her to figure in the capacity of absorber. Shanghai's stock shows a substantial increase. No automatic action now operates between silver and the trade in China, as formerly. Speculative business, which is often unduly large, confuses the issue and prevents the Exchange following the real tendency of the value of silver. Large fresh shipments have been made from China to India and this, coupled with the higher gold quotations in India, has deterred the bazaars from ordering here on a large scale, although sufficient demand has arisen to impose a fairly heavy premium on the price for prompt delivery.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, March 10.—A letter in the "Morning Post" announces the formation of an India Emergency Committee composed of Lord Ampthill, Colonel Applin, Sir Joynson-Hicks, Sir Charles McLeod, Sir M. O'Dwyer, Mr. Shorrock, and Lord Sydenham to conduct a campaign for the purpose of drawing attention to the "dangerous situation in India." It is announced that a public meeting will be held in the Cannon Street Hotel on March 17th, Lord Ampthill presiding.

In the House of Commons, Colonel Gibbs will move the appointment of the following members to the committee on Indian affairs:—Lord Alucland, Sir Thomas Bennett, Major Glyn, Major Ormsby Gore, Sir Joynson Hicks, Mr. Reginald Nicholson, Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Ben Spoor, Genl. Townshend, Col. Wedgwood and Mr. Hilton Young.

Mr. Herbert Goodge, an undergraduate of Queen's College, Oxford, and son of a civil servant in India, has been found dead in the field shot through the head. The deceased had a revolver in his hand. it is stated that he was neurotic.

In the House of Commons on March 10, replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Montagu detailed the measures sanctioned as a result of the recommendations contained in part five of the Esher Report, including the provision of 19 lakhs for pay and concessions to the British officers in the Indian Army increase of pay and pencions for Indian officers, improvement of scales of pay for Indian other ranks and provision of 7 lakhs for improvement of the Indian army schools.

The Treasury Bill rate has been reduced from 6½ per cent. to 6 and favourable effects are anticipated.

ALLIES' PROPOSALS.

TO BE SUBMITTED TO TURKS AND GREEKS ON MARCH 13

FRENCH TO EVACUATE CILICIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 11.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Mar. 13.

The Allies will present their proposals to the Turks and the Greeks on March 13th.

A Franco-Turkish agreement has been reached under which the French will evacuate Cilicia.

PARLIAMENT AND TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS.

QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY AND INTERFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 9.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., Mar. 12.

The Bombay Office of the Reuter's Agency issues the following:—

In the message issued yesterday morning beginning "The question of Parliament's responsibility in the light of the preamble to the Government of India Act" please read:—"Parliament had the same responsibility, as it had always had with regard to the reserved subjects and undoubtedly had an ultimate responsibility with regard to the transferred subjects, but at the same time it must be perfectly clear that Government of India under the new scheme would be absolutely impossible if Parliament by virtue of its ultimate responsibility were to interfere in the administrative subjects which it had transferred to the local Governments. Parliament must exercise some self-restraint in its responsibility. Having established the machinery Parliament must content itself by not pulling up the young plants to see how they were growing."

SOVIET AND AFGHANISTAN.

REPORTED TO HAVE SIGNED A TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 12.

A message has been received in Stockholm from Moscow stating that a Treaty was signed between the Soviet and Afghanistan on February 28th.

SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION.

NOT TO BE RECEIVED BY CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., March 13.

A Peking message states that Government has decided not to receive the Soviet Trade Delegation.

RUSSIAN INSURRECTION.

REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISTS TO FORM NEW GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., March 12.

Paris.—There is no doubt that the insurrection in Russia is the work of the Revolutionary Socialists, most of whose leaders have left Paris for Reval, where they intend to form a new Russian Government immediately. Petrograd is entirely in the hands of insurgents.

The Russian Red Cross Director, M. Gutchkoff, has sent a cable to Lord Hardinge asking him to supply food and money to the "Whites" whose success "depends entirely upon their power of enduring hunger longer than the Moscow Government." He also asked Lord Hardinge to place six thousand tons of foodstuffs belonging to the Hoover Organisation in Finland at the disposal of M. Kozlovsky's temporary Government in Kronstadt.

MR. CHURCHILL AT CAIRO.

HOW HE AVOIDED STUDENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., March 13.

A Cairo message states that a crowd of students collected at the railway station for the purpose of demonstrating on Mr. Churchill's arrival, but their intention was foiled by Mr. Churchill leaving the train some miles outside the city and motoring to the hotel without an incident.

DEATH OF FLORENCE BARTLAY.

AUTHORESS AND POETESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., March 13.

The death is announced of Florence L. (Mrs. Charles W.) Barclay, the famous authoress.

The late Mrs. Charles Barclay was an authoress and poetess of great fame. Born in 1862, she took to writing at an advanced age, her first work "The wheels of time" having been published in 1908. Her other publications include "The Rosary" (1909); "The Mistress of Shenstone" (1910); "The Fodowing of the Star" (1911); "Through the Postern Gate (1912); "The Upas Tree" (1912); "The Broken Halo" (1913); "The Wall of Partition" (1914); "My Heart's Right There" (1914); "In Hoc Vince" (1915); "The White Ladies of Worcester" (1917).

LATEST CABLES

(Reed through Reuter's Agency at 0-45 a. m., March 14.)

CAPTURE OF PETROGRAD.

REPORT PREMATURE.

London, March 11.—Although the report that Petrograd has been captured is apparently premature it seems that the Reds there, and in the surrounding district, are being hard pressed. According to Reuter's correspondent at Helsingfors, Kronstadt on the night of the 10/11th. commenced bombardment, and the railway on the South of the Gulf of Finland, between Petrograd and Krasnayagorka, was cut.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.

DISCUSSION IN COMMONS FOR PAYMENT FOR PROSPECTING.

London, March 11.—On the Colonial Office Supplementary Vote, in the House of Commons there was some discussion over the estimate of fifteen thousand sterling for the payment to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company under an agreement between the British and Australian Governments and the Company, with regard to prospecting for petroliferous deposits in Papua, under which the British Government's liability was limited to fifty thousand sterling.

Captain Ormsby-Gore, Lord Robert Cecil and others objected to the vote on the grounds that it was financing a private company, and that the Agreement was never submitted to Parliament.

Col. Amery, in reply, said that the Anglo-Persian Oil Company was simply lending experts at cost price, and not for any benefit to itself, for if there was any oil, the British and Australian Governments were going to develop it. He emphasised that the expenditure might be financially remunerative and, strategically, valuable. The Admiralty regarded the possession of oil resources in the Pacific as important.

The motion by Major Guinness, asking for the production of all agreements before the House committed itself, was rejected by 168 votes to 63.

Commander Bellairs urged Government to bring the question before the Imperial Conference in order that it might be thoroughly thrashed out.

The Vote was agreed to.

ARMY ESTIMATES FOR 1921-22.

London, March 11. The Army Estimates for 1921-22 provide for the establishment of 341,000 men and a net expenditure of 108 millions sterling, which includes 28 1/2 millions for the troops in the Middle East, and 8 millions for the terminal war charges. The net provision, apart from the Middle East, is thus 69 millions which, allowing for the rise in prices, is about equivalent to 1914, provision in spite of higher numbers.

A sum of nearly 7 millions is asked for over excess expenditure during 1919/20. 28 1/2 millions for the Middle East covers an average strength of 16,000 British and 31,000 Indian troops, and any reduction of this sum must depend upon the factors which Mr. Churchill is now investigating. The total of 341,000 men is expected to fall during the financial year to 235,000 including the Colonial and Indian troops serving outside India.

GERMAN REPARATIONS RECOVERY BILL.

INTRODUCED IN COMMONS ON FRIDAY.

London, March 11.—The German's Reparations Recovery Bills providing for the application of a part of the purchase price of the imported German goods towards discharging Germany's obligations under the Treaty of Versailles were introduced into the House of Commons to-day. Mr. Chamberlain hoped they would be read for a second time on Monday, and would pass all stages most rapidly.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

M. C. C. vs. S. AUSTRALIA:

ADELAIDE, March 12.
Recd. 1-50 a.m., March 14.

Weather was warm and wicket in perfect condition when Rhodes (70) and Russell (35) resumed batting today for M.C.C. before 5,000 spectators. Russell mastered the bowling from the outset, and scored easily and freely all round the wicket. Rhodes played an artistic game throughout his innings, but gave a chance when at 87, and a further chance when at 137. His century took him 142 minutes to compile, and his total of 210 runs included 17 fours. Russell batted for 280 minutes and gave no chances. His score of 201 included 23 fours. Woolley gave a lively demonstration of hard hitting, and during one over scored 19 including 3 sixes. The innings was declared with score at 540 for 5 wickets.

The scores.—

M. C. C.

Hobbs c substitute b Williams	18
Rhodes stumped Ambler b Smith	210
Russell b Murray	201
Waddington c Ambler b Loveridge	0
Fender c Murray b Smith	17
Douglas not out	58
Woolley not out	27
Extras	9
Total (for 5 wkts)	540

DEMOCRATISATION OF UNIVERSITIES.

SUGGESTED CONSTITUTION OF SENATE.

70 ELECTED MEMBERS: 30 NOMINATED.

The Committee appointed by the Senate to consider in all their bearings the amendments of the Universities Act of 1904 have made the following report:—

The Committee, after careful consideration of the questions involved in the reference, have come to the conclusion that the time has arrived when the present constitution of the Senate in which 80 out of 100 Fellows are nominated by Government, 10 are elected by Registered Graduates and 10 are elected by the Faculties, should be altered in the direction of a substantial extension of the elective principle. They also consider that the presence of persons following the profession of education should be secured on the Senate also by election and not mainly by nomination as at present. They further are of opinion that it is desirable to create more public interest in the working of the University by inviting public bodies like the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Chamber of Commerce, Mill-owners' Association and the like to elect a certain proportion of the Senate. The question of the distribution of the numbers to be elected among the different constituencies naturally gave rise to considerable differences of opinion, but the Committee have by a substantial majority decided to recommend the following distribution of the total strength of 100 Fellows, exclusive of the *ex-officio* Fellows:—

Election.—1. By College Professors, Assistant Professors and Lecturers 26; 2. By Head Masters of Registered School's 5; 3. By Registered Graduates 20; 4. By Faculties 10; 5. By Public Bodies 10—70.

Nomination.—By Government 30—total 100.

PROCESS OF ELECTION.

The Committee consider that except in the case of Faculties the persons to be elected by any of the constituencies should be members of the constituency making the election. The Committee think that it should be left to the Senate to determine by regulations (1) the number of Fellows to be elected by each Faculty and the qualifications of the persons to be elected by them, and (2) the conditions, if any as to the standing of persons to be elected by constituencies (1) and (2).

As under the above scheme 30 Fellows the profession of education would be secured by election, the Committee are of opinion that the restriction at present imposed [Section 6 (4) of the Act] on the election by Faculties and nominations by Government is unnecessary and should be removed.

The Committee are of opinion that the persons elected as above should become members of the Senate by virtue of such election and that no approval of such election be required. They therefore recommend that the provision of Section 6 (3) be repealed.

BYE-ELECTIONS.

The Committee recommend that two elections during the year be held to fill vacancies among the elected Fellows. At present the elections are held generally in the beginning of the year and any vacancies occurring after the date of the elections cannot be filled up till the next year; while any vacancies among the nominated members are filled up from time to time as such vacancies occur. The inconvenience of the present system will obviously be more strikingly felt when under the proposed scheme 70 Fellows will be elected. The Committee therefore recommend that any vacancies among elected Fellows occuring between the 1st of January and 30th of June be filled in by elections to be held in July following and those occurring between 1st of July and 31st of December be filled in by elections to be held in January following.

REGISTRATION OF GRADUATES.

The Committee very carefully considered the present conditions of registration of Graduates and they are of opinion that the following alterations are desirable to be made therein:—

(a) Any person who has taken the degree of Doctor or Master, and any Graduate in any Faculty of not less than five years' standing, be entitled to registration.

(b) The registration should be once and for all on payment of a fixed fee, and the present system of yearly fee should be abolished. The Committee recommend that a person should be entited to permanent registration on payment of a fee of Rs. 15 once for all at any time after he become qualified for registration.

The Committee have made the above recommendations with regard to the conditions obtaining in this University and this Presidency. They are not in a position to say whether exactly the same recommendations may be acceptable or desirable with regard to other Universities governed by the Universities Act. The Committee therefore recommend to the Senate to represent to the Bombay Government as well as the Government of India that the above changes in the constitution of the Senate are considered desirable and necessary to be adopted with regard to this University and that necessary measures be taken to avoid any delay in their adoption because of any difficulties peculiar to conditions obtaining in other Provinces.

An extensive fire occurred on Friday afternoon in Rangoon. It started just after four in a teashop in Kennedy-street in Theinbyu Circle and destroyed over 120 houses, rendering some 1,300 people homeless. Damage is believed to amount to one and a half lakhs.

MISSIONARY EDUCATIONAL WORK.

BOMBAY BOARD'S REPORT.

On behalf of the Educational Board of the Bombay Representative Council of Missions the Reverend Dr. Edwin James, Bishop of Bombay and Mr. John Maclean, Secretary to the Council, have sent us the following statement on the principles of Missionary Educational work for publication:—

"There are circumstances at the present time which seem to call for a statement concerning the conceptions which missionaries entertain about educational work and their reasons for engaging in it. The following statement has been prepared by the Educational Board of the Bombay Representative Council of Missions and it is issued on its responsibility only. That Board has not had an opportunity to consult officially the directing or governing bodies of the missions either in India or in Great Britain and America, and consequently none of those bodies are officially committed to this statement. However the Educational Board has reason to believe that the opinions expressed in the following statement would be endorsed by a large number of the Missionaries and Missions working in West India.

RETROSPECT.

2. It is common knowledge that at different periods in the last hundred years Christian Missionaries have been pioneers in higher education, in the education of girls, in industrial education and in the education of the dwellers in villages. Many of the educational institutions in India owe their existence to Missionary Societies; and in these institutions missionaries have liberally spent time and labour. Since 1854 it has been the settled policy of Government to regard these efforts of missionaries, and similar efforts of other private persons and societies, as valuable contributions towards the solution of the stupendous problem of Indian education, and to avail itself freely and gratefully of their assistance. In accordance with this policy Government has given aid impartially to all institutions which maintain a satisfactory standard in general education, without any reference to, or interference with, the religious education given in those institutions.

NEW CONDITIONS.

3. The elected representatives of the people under the new system of Government may see fit to depart from this policy. Though missionary societies have devoted many of their best workers and large sums of money to education under the belief that Government is committed to this policy, we desire to make it known that we do not question the right of the elected representatives of the people to alter the conditions under which grants-in-aid are given. As, however, these conditions might be altered in such a way as to make it very difficult for missionaries to continue their educational work, it is important that it should be clearly understood why they engage in educational work at all.

EDUCATION MUST BE RELIGIOUS.

4. Missionaries believe that, though the branches of study commonly called secular are necessary to the emancipation of the people and to the amelioration of their lot, yet eduaction is incomplete which is not addressed to the whole man, and must fail of its purpose unless it touches the heart and purifies the conscience. Missionaries are thus firm believers in religious education: that is to say, education conducted by religious persons for the purpose of implanting religious principle in the souls of the pupils, as the one ruling principle of all life and of all knowledge. This being the general ideal, neither our own convictions, nor our estimate of the significance of Christianity for the world, permits us to give any religious education but one founded on the Christian religion.

5. Thus, if missionaries engage in education at all, it is to offer to all who will receive it full Christian religious education. For such education, there has been, and, we believe, will continue to be, a demand in this country. On the one hand, it is essential to the growing community of Indian Christians that they should have such an education available for their children. On the other hand, many non-Christians have in the past been, and many in the present are, desirous that their children also should receive such an education.

In regard to those mission schools and colleges which educate only these two classes of pupils, Christians and such non-Christians as desire a Christian religious education, no question of conscience can arise either for pupils or for teachers or for Government. Grant-in-aid can and will be rightly received and gladly paid, unless indeed Government decides to set up a universal system of secular education. But we cannot believe that a Government of Indians will ever set up such a system; and it is plain that no Government in this country can accept the responsibility for the religious education of the people. Consequently, we anticipate the continuance of the present system, under which voluntary religious agencies of all creeds provide schools and colleges and Government recognizes their contribution to the national educational system by paying to them grants-in-aid in respect of the secular education which they give.

THE CRUX OF THE SITUATION.

6. The difficulties which have lately been exercising men's minds, have nothing to do with the existence of missionary schools and colleges whose pupils are either Christians or such non-Christians as desire the Christians education offered to them. The crux of the situation lies in the emergence of a third class of pupils, viz. non-Christian pupils who in various degrees do not desire to receive a full Christian education and yet desire admission to missionary schools and colleges. Here it is claimed that a question of conscience arise for the parents and pupils; and, we must add, another question of conscience arises for the staffs.

CONSCIENCE.

7. We have always taught that consciences should be respected: and in this matter we both desire to respect the consciences of others and claim that our own should be respected.

8. In regard to the consciences of the pupils our position is that we do not wish anyone to come to our schools or colleges whose conscience will be injured by any instruction which he or she will be given there. It is not for such pupils that we maintain our educational work. We would rather that they should go to other institutions. If the numbers of students who find themselves to-day involved in such conscientious difficulties should prove to be large, we should regret it, but we should still maintain the position which has just been stated; we do not wish to admit them to our schools and colleges.

9. In regard to the consciences of educational missionaries, we have a clear position which we want to be understood. The giving of a Christian education is the aim to which such missionaries have dedicated their lives. They must be really free to give it if they are to fulfil their vocation. Whether any particular legislative enactment would interfere with this freedom, it will rest with individual missions and missionaries to decide, and until the terms of such enactments are before us, it is impossible to forecast what their decision would be. But this can be said. If any conditions attached to grant-in-aid were such as to prevent educational missionaries from giving a full Christian education with a clear conscience, they would renounce the grants for institutions affected by the conditions. Again if the general result of the proposed conditions were that the education to be given by missionaries would be secular or neutral instead of religious, they could not consent to give such education, for that is not their business. They may and do differ in regard to the importance which they attach to particular educational methods. But they would not be true to the object with which they themselves give their lives and their supporters their money, if they spent those lives and that money on any education which is not Christian in motive, in principle and in atmosphere.

SINGLE SCHOOL AREAS.

10. Though educational missionaries are unwilling to convert whole schools or colleges into secular or neutral institutions, they have been and are willing to give special treatment to small minorities in certain cases. So long ago as 1917 the National Missionary Council at its meeting in Coonoor, considered the Case of Single School Areas and agreed to make the following recommendation. Where local conditions warrant it, relief should be looked for in the provision of alternative schools for or by those who do not desire the education given in a mission school. But if a mission school is the only school in an area where either the total number of pupils is too small to warrant the existence of two schools, or the total number of conscientious objectors to Christian teaching too small to make up a school by themselves, the authorities of the Mission school should exempt from the Scripture period the children of such parents as express in writing their wish to have their children so exempted. We concur in this recommendation. We agree that in the cases contemplated by the National Council exemptions should be given, and we believe that where the numerical proportion of the exemptions would be small, the giving of exemptions would not destroy the balance and emphasis of the curriculum, nor obscure the ideal of the education offered in our schools.

Again there are missions whose educational work is mainly devoted to the education of Christians. Some of these are willing to admit to schools where the majority of pupils are Christian, a certain proportion of non-Christian pupils without demanding their attendance at the Scripture classes.

RECAPITULATION.

11. To sum up, all educational missionaries agree in believing that they have a definite service to offer to India, a definite contribution to make to her educational system. We offer an education based on religion and permeated with the religious spirit. Our contribution is the practical exemplification of this ideal of education. For us, as Christians, religious education can only be Christian education. On those who do not want such education, we have neither the power nor the wish to press it. But neither should they press us to give secular education, which is as alien to the genius of their own people as it is inconsistent with our own convictions.

AFTER NAINI TAL—ALIGARH!

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, March 11.

The District Magistrate has prohibited the holding of Non-Cooperation meetings within the Municipal limits.

BAN ON MAULANA MOHOMAD ALI & MR. SHERWANI

PROHIBITED FROM SPEAKING PUBLICLY

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, Mar. 12.

Maulana Mohmad Ali, Principal, and Mr. Sherwani, Assistant Secretary, National College, have been prohibited from speaking publicly in Aligarh District, under Section 144 I.P.C., and some persons have been bound over not to hold public meetings.

NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES.

SUGGESTION OF BHIWANI CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

BHIWANI, March 10.

The Bhiwani Congress Committee have requested the All-India Congress Committee to call a special session of the Congress to consider non-payment of taxes in the event of the Budget being approved.

NANKANA DEVELOPMENT.

KARTAR SINGH SEIZES KAIRA SAHIB SHRINE.

COMMISSIONER OF SHEIKHPURA HASTENS TO SCENE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 11.

A communique says:—A report has been received from Nankana that yesterday evening, Kartar Singh of Jhabbar (a member of the Conference which was held on Tuesday last between the local Government and representatives of the Gurdwara Committee at Nankana) at the head of a large band of armed Sikhs seized the Kaira Sahib Shrine at Nankana, where the Commissioner has proceeded with the Deputy-Commissioner of Sheikhpura to take the necessary action.

ARREST OF KARTAR SINGH AND ASSOCIATES.

DIST. MAGISTRATE ATTACHES SHRINE

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Mar. 13.

As has been already announced the Commissioner of Lahore proceeded yesterday to Nankana in connection with the seizure of the Kaira Sahib Shrine. It is now reported that Kartar Singh, Uttam Singh and nine others have been arrested and the District Magistrate has attached the Shrine. Disarmament of armed Sikhs at Nankana is proceeding quietly.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

MR. GANDHI ASKED TO PRESIDE: HIS REPLY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 12.

In his reply to the Gurdwara Committee's invitation asking him to preside over the non-official Committee to enquire into Nankhana Sahib tragedy, Mr. Gandhi says that since the Sikh League and other national organisations have passed the Non-Cooperation resolution, he would urge upon the Committee to reconsider their resolution and come to a decision in harmony with Non-Cooperation or relieve him from the responsibility of presiding over the Committee of Enquiry.

NANKANA SAHIB TRAGEDY.

PROTECTION OF SHRINE ASSURED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 10.

A Press communique states:—

In view of the trouble caused by large numbers of men who gathered in the neighbourhood of Nankana Sahib, a meeting was held yesterday at Lahore when certain leading Sikhs now at Nankana, the two members of the Executive Council, the Ministers, the Commissioners, and Deputy Commissioner were present and the following conclusions were reached.

As regards properties belonging to the Shrine, the Committee appointed by the Commissioner to manage the Shrine declare itself to be in adverse possession, and the question whether it is in such possession, and if so, how far such possession is lawful, is a matter which the Executive Government is content to leave to the decisions of courts of law. The persons interested are at liberty to go to courts, criminal or civil, and Government will not take possession or oust the Committee from the possession until the courts pass orders.

PROTECTION OF THE SHRINE.

As regards the Shrine itself. Government are prepared to protect it against any attack. It is at the same time understood that the Jaths now at Nankana or in its neighbourhood will be removed within five days and the Committee and all concerned will use all their influence to prevent any organised and armed bodies from coming to Nankana or to any of the villages in which property of the Shrine is situated.

The Deputy Commissioner and the President of the Committee have been requested to keep Government informed of the progress made in removing the Jaths from Nankana Sahib and its neighbourhood.

SEIZURE OF A LAHORE SHRINE.

ARREST OF UNLAWFUL POSSESSORS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 12.

A communique states that the Mahant of a small shrine in Lahore city, known as Sadhu Ram's Dharmsala, being apprehensive of an attack, recently applied for and was given a small police guard to protect the shrine and the surrounding property. The guard was removed after a few days at the Mahant's request. On the night of Sunday, the 6th instant, the Shrine was entered by a band who took possession and subjected the Mahant to a form of penance for alleged moral lapses. Again on the night of the 7th, a large Diwan was held in the shrine, and after an unsuccessful attempt to make the Mahant and proprietors to relinquish all claims to the Dharmsala by a written deed, it was decided to ask for orders from the Amritsar Central Committee. On Tuesday it was announced by the beat of a drum that a further diwan would be held that evening.

On this the Mahant sought the assistance of courts. The District Magistrate being in the camp, the Senior Superintendent of Police proceeded to the shrine. He found the door locked. A large guard was placed till the next morning when the District Magistrate issued an order under Section 145 C.P.C. attaching the shrine, pending a settlement of the dispute, and directed the police guard to be removed.

The order of attachment was disregarded as soon as the police were removed. A body of persons took possession of the shrine, hoisted their flag, installed their own "granthi" and instituted a "langar." On Friday morning, the shrine was taken over by the police, and twenty-one persons, believed to be in unlawful possession, were arrested after completion of the morning prayer. After enquiries, seven of those arrested were released, and the remaining fourteen are still in custody.

MODERN SLAVERY.

(Continued from page 8.)

land properly. How is cultivation possible, when the never-ending unrequited duties of Begar usurp the whole time required for weeding, digging and above all watching against wild boards and thieves? And then, at most places, the four months of the rainy season and the two following months bring the task of cutting down grass and making hay. Thus one half of the year passes in definite, and the other half in indefinite, Begar. Instances are not wanting of householders having had to leave behind a mother or wife's on her death-bed in order to fulfil Begar.

This brief narrative will enable you to judge what evils are possible under the Begar system. Barbarous as this system is, from all religious, social and moral standpoints, it is at the same time uneconomical for the State. For the little savings to the Rajputana States, accruing from the Begar, are nothing in comparison with the advantages which would at once arise from its abolition. For if it were abolished, people would utilise the time thus saved for engaging in other occupations more paying to themselves and consequently to the States. Moreover, not one sixteenth of the total work extorted under Begar is really State work. The greatest loss that has resulted is the lessening of the bond of affection between the rulers and the ruled.

"I have, for several years past, been endeavouring to get forced labour and other kindred evils abolished in the Rajputana States; but from the very outset, I have opposed the policy of invoking Government intervention. For, firstly I believe that the salvation of a people can only bear the stamp of stability, when achieved by self-reliance. Secondly, such an intervention, in the State, can only enhance their impotency, and end in diplomatic loss to them. Besides, the masses being totally uneducated, I had serious misgivings as to the success of a peaceful agitation in the Rajputana States. I was, therefore, obliged to test the endurance of the masses by means of agitation on a small and scattered scale at first. Emboldened by success in this direction, I at last launched the movement of Satyagraha in Bijolia. Now after the experience of the entirely non-violent struggle by the peasants of Bijolia for the last four years, I am firmly convinced that the masses of the Indian States, even though devoid of all education, are capable of following the path of Satyagraha more peacefully than the people of other parts of the country. But this is not without reasons,—the chief being their implicit faith in Religion and Truth and their deep loyalty to the Princes. Apart from this, the Indian mind has undergone a radical change. The Princes, too, have begun to realise their own position, as well as the propriety, or otherwise, of their actions. A few of them have even gone so far as to abolish Begar in their territories—may be on paper only. For I have seen it raging intact in the States of Gwalior, Indore, Kotah, Bikaner, etc., the most advanced (or rather the least backward) States in Rajputana and Central India. The reason of this is the process employed in the so-called "abolition." Whereas the custom deserved nothing short of total extinction they have touched only slightly the economic side of the question. Instead of complete abolition a pice or two per mile—at some places even less—has been fixed as the "Wages." But forced labour it remains after all. For, firstly, it is seldom that the sufferer from Begar gets even this semblance of a wage. Secondly, he has to work under compulsion. Thirdly, the party guilty of extorting labour, or of refusing a legitimate wage, is not liable to any punishment. The owners of bullock carts are no better placed than individuals.

"There is no gainsaying the fact that, along with the times, both the rulers and the ruled are realising the highly objectionable character of this system, but that will in no way be sufficient by itself to end it. A sustained effort, preceded by an effective programme of work is needed.

"I hope you will be kind enough to let me know your decision in the matter, as early as possible, and prefer in holy *Vajna* of the uplift of millions, your hand of guidance."

I find that Mr. Pathik, the President of the "Servants of Raisthan," was himself one of those guests at our Shanti Dutt's Ashrama, during Mahatma Gandhi's visit, and it was to him I really referred in my previous article. It was with him I sat up late into the night, listening to the story he had to tell about the tyrannies practised in Rajputana. A gentleman from Udaipur, Mewar, Rajputana States, has just written to me telling me of this fact and explaining, in fidelity to the very striking manner, Mr. Pathik's supreme cause for which he has sacrificed those things that man holds dear, and for which he is ready to make still further sacrifices. As I stated, in my former article, I am no leader, and have always failed in that capacity; for my real work is that of a student and thinker and writer. I have also been seriously weakened by my late illness. But I have sent to Mr. Pathik a telegram stating that I am prepared to accompany him at the first opportunity and investigate thoroughly all these things with my own eyes, and then when I have examined the facts, I shall be able to report them impartially and fearlessly to the public.

During the past weeks, as my articles will have shown, I have been thinking over what I have seen and heard, with intense pain of heart, anxious to see my own way of action, clear before me. The words of the Poet, Rabindranath Tagore, have come back again and again to my mind:—

"This is my prayer to thee, O Lord,
Strike, Strike, at the root of penury in my heart
Give me the strength never to disown the poor,
Or to bend my knees before insolent might."

If I am able to go to Rajputana, this will be my prayer.

EDUCATION IN THE PRESIDENCY.

VERNACULAR AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

INTERMEDIATE COLLEGES.

SENATE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Committee appointed by the Senate of the Bombay University to consider the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission, have now made their report. The Committee has made the following main recommendations:—

The following should be the distribution of the period of education:—Four years for Primary Education; five years for Secondary Education; three years for Intermediate Courses, and three years for University Education.

Government will have to make provision for recouping the University the loss that it will sustain by the loss of the income at present desired from the first year and Intermediate examinations.

The Committee are entirely in favour of the creation of a Central Board for the purpose of directing and controlling the education in middle schools and Intermediate colleges.

The Committee have come to the conclusion that the University should be a teaching University mainly as regards Post-Graduate courses and the Arts colleges, in their view, should be restricted to the courses up to the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees, the University undertaking teaching for the M.A. and M.Sc. degrees. The University should take charge of all research work in science, as well as other subjects.

The present constitution of the University being, on the whole, very satisfactory should continue with the modifications that (1) the strength of the Senate should be increased from 100 to some number between 125 to 150 with considerable extension of elective principle; (2) the strength of the Syndicate should be raised to 20.

It is not desirable to make the Vice-Chancellor a salaried whole-time officer.

The medium of instruction as well as that of examination in Secondary schools should generally be the vernaculars.

With regard to Intermediate Colleges, the medium of instruction as well as that of examination should be English. (Any institution may have the option of giving instruction in the vernaculars.)

The Committee are in favour of the following University Boards as recommended by the Commission: (1) the Board to regulate examinations; (2) the Board of Students' Welfare; (3) the Board of Women's education.

Women's colleges should be established.

As circumstances permit, separate Universities in different linguistic regions of the Presidency should be established.

As regards the financial aspect of the proposed changes, it is certain that they cannot be carried out without heavy expenditure, and the State must be prepared to make grants for the purpose.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE AT DELHI.

REASONS FOR PREFERRING STATE MANAGEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 12.

Messrs. Harichandrai Vishandas, President, and Wali Muhmad Hussenally, a member of the Karachi Municipality were examined at Karachi by the Railway Committee to-day. Mr. Vishandas when questioned by the Chairman stated his fundamental reason for favouring State management, that the State would pay greater attention to public interest, while companies had other objects in view. He said that more attention should be paid to public interests while Railways are run on commercial basis. He was in favour of Indianising the service and of starting schools for training Indians. He agreed with the Chairman on the proposal of putting an executive member in charge of the Railway Board and supported the idea of establishing advisory boards at important centres to help the authorities. He also suggested money should be procured by the Government wherever it could be had cheapest. Mr. W. H. Hussenally endorsed Mr. Bishandas' views but emphasised grievances of the third-class passengers.

The Anglo-Vernacular Education Conference, of Rangoon, called for Friday have published letters requesting the postponement until the end of the present Council, as under the Reformes Scheme, Education will, probably, be a "transferred" subject.

GRADUAL ABANDONMENT OF ANDAMANS.

JAIL COMMITTEE'S REPORT APPROVED.

BUDGET DISCUSSION IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 11.

The Assembly continued its work having reassembled after lunch.

Mr. Hailey moved that Rs. 58,34,000 be granted in respect of audit. The motion was carried without discussion.

Mr. O'Donnell moved that grant of Rs. 4,47,000 under administration of justice be granted.

GRANT FOR LIBRARY FOR ASSEMBLY

Mr. Norton moved for reduction of ten thousand from civil and sessions court and ten thousand from criminal courts. He said his object was to secure reduction of twenty thousand in order to enable Government to provide the Assembly with an adequate library so as to enable members to come prepared after reference to books. In order to secure retrenchment for this purpose he wanted to attack the ecclesiastical head, but finding that it was not votable he wanted to cut down the Viceroy's house hold, but as he did not like to inconveinence the new Viceroy he had however regretfully to osort to administration of justice. He wished Government would show charity, latitude and benevolence in this matter of providing a library at Delhi.

The President said that Mr. Norton had not from the first to the last word touched the administration of justice and the reason why he speaker was not stopped was that he was touching a subject of great importance to the House. However, he would not allow the same amount of latitude to other speakers except the Government member who if he liked could touch the question of provision of library.

Sir William Vincent assured that he would approach the Finance Member to provide money for a library at Delhi, but he did not see reason why the administration of justice be made to suffer for it After this assurance Mr. Norton withdrew his motion. The original motion for grant under administration of justice was thereupon carried.

GRANT FOR JAILS.

Mr. O'Donnell introduced head under "jails and convicts settlements" and wanted sanction for Rs. 31,26,000.

Mr. Rangachari moved reduction by Rs 21,200 and pointed to the growth of increase of expenditure in respect of rates paid to the steamers which carried convicts to the Andamans.

Mr. O'Donnell replied that a contract was entered into with shipping company on a sterling basis which at the end of December, 1920, brought reasonable profit of two lakhs, but afterwards there was a fall in exchange and Government had to pay more.

Mr. Price asked whether the sum provided under head "Andamans" included expenses for those changes which the Government of India contemplated in pursuance of Jail Commission's recommendations.

ANDAMANS SETTLEMENT.

Sir William Vincent, replying, observed that before publication of the report on the ninth instant Government had come to certain conclusions regarding the Andamans, i.e., to reduce the settlement to a settlement where only between 1,500 and two thousand worst criminals would be maintained. Government had now so decided, subject always to the mandate from this Assembly because that was a part of a system to abandon penal settlement altogether (Applause.) For some time past Government had their own misgivings about this subject and found it impossible to control that settlement from this great distance. In 1913 Sir Reginald Craddock went to the Andamans and formulated his views in a report which was with the Government of India. After that, on the motion of Mr. Ramarayaningar, Government of India decided to appoint a committee to go into the whole of the jail system. But owing to the war they could not appoint a committee. As soon as war was over, a committee was appointed which had submitted a report now before the members. When the Government of India received that report they immediately formulated their views on various recommendations. After Sir Reginald Craddock's visit to the Andamans a large number of reforms were immediately done, reforms like regularising of local marriages, grant of small holdings and development of productive capacity of island. He (speaker) was sure that the Assembly would give strong support to the view that penal settlement must be abandoned. (Applause.) Of course there must be a lapse of time before this could be done because they had to put up these convicts somewhere and not release them all at once. The Government of India were impressing on the local Governments the necessity of adding to jail accommodation. The Government of India had received orders that all political prisoners and all female convicts should be returned and they were taking every step possible to prevent further criminals being sent to the Andamans in so far as the local Governments were able to find accommodation in India. The Government of India would also give effect to the recommendations of the Jail Committee's Report, recommendations like a substantial reduction in the number of the convict officers, provision of the additional number of well-trained jailors and warders and improvement of medical arrangements. In order to carry out these recommendations the Finance Member had provided about a lakh of rupees. The real difficulty was in giving effect to all recommendations immediately. Sir William Vincent then asked if the House supported Government of India's action in regard to the Jail Committee's report.

The Assembly approved of this action.

Mr. T. Rangachari while welcoming the Government of India's attitude as regards the jail improvement, objected to a further contract with shipping company on sterling basis thereby entailing a loss to Government. The Government motion was with drawn and the total demand granted.

Mr. O'Donnell moved for a grant of Rs. 2,92,100 for the police and the motion was carried. Mr. Innes moved for a grant of Rs. 11,68,000 under Ports and Pilotage which was agreed to. The demand for a survey of India amounting to Rs. 27,83,000 was also carried.

The Revenue Secretary then demanded Rs. 4,57,000 for meteorology. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer moved that provision for weather telegrams be reduced by Rs. 44,000. Mr. Hullah, replying, said that this money went to the Telegraph Department, and any reduction here would mean reduction in revenues of the Telegraph Department. The motion for reduction having been withdrawn the original demand was carried.

The demands for geological survey amounting to Rs. 1,64,000 and for botanical survey amounting to Rs. 1,37,000 were also granted. Mr. Sharp moved for a grant of Rs. 1,11,000 for zoological survey which was agreed to, after some discussion.

GRANT FOR ARCHEOLOGY.

Mr. Sharp moved for a grant of Rs. 14,55,000 for archaeology. Sir Sivaswamy moved reduction of one thousand only because he wanted to draw attention to the lack of attention paid to the preservation of ancient monuments, especially in Madras. Mr. Sharp replying assured that everything possible was being done, but local Governments were responsible for details. Mr. R. P. Garu Jayanti also endorsed the remarks of Sir Sivaswamy and drew attention to cases where ancient monuments were suffering for want of repair. Mr. Seshagiri Iyer asked whether the Madras Government's demand for ancient monument was modest or whether Central Government did not sanction the same amount as desired by the Madras Government. Mr. J. Chowdhri supported Mr. Sharp's original motion. Mr. Wajiuddin Hussain said that less grants to Madras might be due to the small number of monuments there. (Cries of "No, no," from Madras benches.) The speaker emphasised the importance of archaeology from an Indian point of view and urged that there should be no reduction under this head Sir Sivaswamy withdrew his motion.

Mr. Kamal moved for the reduction of two lakhs from the provision of about eight lakhs for conservation of ancient monuments. He urged that a new expenditure like this should not be brought in a year of heavy deficit. Mr. Sharp assured the Madras members that Government would do its best to improve its efforts in Madras. The whole money was spent by local Governments and people who felt some grievance should try to make themselves heard by local Governments. He felt that from the trend of debate, he could gather that Mr. Kamal had virtually no support. He personally believed that India should try to preserve her priceless national heritage. The people would not like reduction under this head Mr. Kamal withdrew his motion and the original motion was thereupon carried.

Sir Thomas Holland moved for a grant of Rs. 1,69,000 under mines which was granted.

Mr. Sharp demanded Rs. 3,54,000 for other scientific departments, and Rs. 18,49,000 for education, both of which were granted without discussion.

GRANT FOR MEDICAL SERVICES.

Mr. O'Donnell moved for a grant of Rs. 16,24,000 for medical services.

Mr, Rangachari in urging reduction of demand for medical purposes of Rs. 6,28,300 by six lakhs appealed to the Government to give effect to popular wishes in regard to the encouragement of Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine.

Sir William Vincent on behalf of Government referred to the promise he gave last year, to Mr. Haroon Jaffer in regard to encouragement of Unani and Tibbi college in Delhi if the authorities of that institution would approach Government with a properly considered scheme. But for some reason or other Hakim Ajmal Khan who was the head of that institution, refused to come for a grant. The speaker had no doubt that Non-Cooperation was responsible for that (laughter), and the institution was conducted on principles opposed to a satanic Government. (Laughter.) Mr. Rangachari must therefore acquit Sir William Vincent of any blame in so far as this question of Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine the value of which people very much appreciated was concerned. If any local administration would come up to the Government of India with any scheme the Government of India would deal with it quite sympathetically. (Applause.) On this assurance Mr. Rangachari withdrew his motion and the total demand asked for was granted.

Mr. Sharp moved for a grant of Rs. 11,34,000 for public health. Mr. Lakshmi Narayan moved for reduction by half the local funds for Delhi. Mr. Sharp did not understand from the speech of the mover whether he was urging better sanitation or not. Mr. Sharp said the grant was quite normal and Government could not contemplate any reduction. The motion was withdrawn. Mr. Lakshmi Narayan also moved for reduction of Rs. 50,000 put for the Central Health Board, Delhi. Mr. Spence thereupon moved for adjournment of the debate on this question until the member for Delhi could be present himself to explain the position of Delhi. (Laughter.) This suggestion was not taken up and the second for reduction was put and lost. The total demand under public health was then accepted.

The Assembly adjourned till Monday.

CALCUTTA LABOUR TROUBLE

WELLINGTON MILL STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 11.

To-day the situation at Reshra in connection with the strike at the Wellington Jute Mills became serious, some 2,000 strikers rushed inside the mill compound with brickbats demanding a final decision of the mill authorities, a riot was averted after a great deal of trouble. The Magistrate succeeded in pacifying the infuriated mob by holding out hopes of early settlement. The mob then dispersed, but the situation does not seem hopeful. The mill is being well guarded.

The police case against Virumal Begraj the editor of the "Sindhi, Sukkur and two others under section 107 has been withdrawn.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

MODEST DEMANDS OF MINISTER.

DISCUSSION OF GRANTS IN COUNCIL

CRUSADE AGAINST BUGS!

On Saturday the grant for the Police head was further discussed and the grant as amended was passed without much discussion. Discussion or no discussion the Council was bound to adopt that head or reject is before 1-10 p.m., as the President informed that body. And passed it was in good time. After two or three other heads had been passed over the most important subject of education was introduced by Mr. Paranjpye with a great wealth of figures, and he appealed to all the members of the Council to participate in educational responsibilities by taking an interest in the educational institutions in their particular districts and be missionaries of education. He mentioned that 60 per cent. of the total amount on education was spent on primary education, 15 per cent. on secondary education and only 6¾ per cent. on college education. This should stop the outery in some quarters that the educational policy of Government was only beneficial to the higher classes and castes, at the expense of the peasantry. The Minister for Education mentioned incidentally that only a lakh had been provided for the education of the backward classes last year and this year four thousand were going to be spent for that purpose. It was also intended to have a scholarship scheme for those people. The Minister stated that not a single aided school had joined the N.C.O. movement. The schools that had joined in Gujrat were only recognised schools and only one aided school at Amalner intended giving up its grant. The Director of Public Instruction, however, corrected the statement and said "not many aided schools" had joined the movement.

Some merriment was caused over an item of Rs. 2,500 for the removal of bugs in the Yeravda Central Lunatic Asylum. It was averred that Poona had a special weakness for bugs and that these creatures abounded in the Asylum. After some discussion the Minister for Education discovered that the item had crept into the budget by mistake and that the amount was not going to be spent this year.

It was once suggested in the Municipal Corporation, on account of the weakness of some persons for stopping discussion on a subject, in which they themselves could not participate with benefit either to themselves or to the Assembly, that when the new Councils came into being they should be appointed Ministers of Closure. If such really is the desire of Government there is a gentleman who is running neck to neck with the person in the Corporation, who is aspiring for that honour. Certainly prolix discussion is much to be deprecated. but to move the closure every time on the slightest cause is economy of time run amok, to use a well worn phrase.

The Council has almost arrived at the end of the Budget business and if this progress is maintained there will be no necessity on Monday to make use of the guillotine.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday, Sir N G. Chandavarkar presiding.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani moved the omission of an item of Rs. 15,000 for the partition of Karachi into two districts for Police purposes. It was proposed to augment the staff. The motion was withdrawn after some discussion.

The next item was for Rs. 18,360 for an increase in the staff of short-hand writer Sub-Inspectors in the C.I.D.. Rao Bahadur G. N. Chitale who moved the deletion of the item, said it would be better to employ men from the Sydenham College of Commerce when they passed an examination in short-hand and he made that suggestion to the Home Member.

Mr. Hayward said he was willing to reduce the amount to Rs. 10,000

Mr. Chitale was willing to withdraw the motion. but Mr. Haji, who had a similar motion, was unwilling to do so. And on putting it to the vote, the motion was rejected.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole's motion for the deletion of an item of Rs. 500 (grant-in-aid to the Police Training School Mess at Nasik) was rejected.

RECONSTITUTION OF MOUNTED POLICE.

Rao Bahadur G. N. Chitale then moved the omission of Rs. 50,000 for the reconstitution of the Mounted Police in the Presidency proper which will ultimately involve an expenditure of Rs. 1,44,000 per year.

Mr. Chitale said the Council should be taken into full confidence. He asked the Home Member to omit the item and come before them with a fully prepared scheme.

Mr. Hayward said Government were often asked what steps they were going to take to put a stop to the dacoities that were taking place in the districts and their answer was that they were reconstituting the Mounted Police. The amount was for that purpose.

After one or two members had spoken Rao Sahib Dadubhai Desai said as there were too many *sowars* in Sindh they might bring a hundred from there.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi, Mr. Patel, Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai and Mr. H. S. Lawrence opposed. Mr. Lawrence said a committee of public account was going to be organised, who would be able to look into such matters.

The closure was then put and Mr. Chitale withdrew. This finished the Police head, and as amended, it was passed by the Council.

PORTS AND PILOTAGE GRANT.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad asked for a grant of Rs. 1,64,000 under 27 Ports and Pilotage.

After disposing of one or two items Mr. Lalbhai Ambaram moved the omission of Rs. 1,00,000 for the improvement of the chief ports of the Southern Coast. Recommendations for the improvement of these ports were being submitted by Mr. G. P. Missent, the expenditure would come out of loan funds. Mr. Lalbhai said the improvement might wait for a better time.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye said he had been asking for these grants for the last many years. People in these ports were very much handicapped owing to their being in a very bad condition. Famous ports like Chowl and others were now useless and he thought it was time at least some thing was done in this respect. He opposed the motion.

Mr. Haveliwalla supported the motion, while Mr. M. W. Pradhan opposed and said it was an expenditure for the good of the masses. Rao Saheb Parulker opposed the motion.

Sir Chimanlal said the motion had come from members who were comfortably situated in regard to railway communications. The scheme was a well thought out one by an expert and the money would come out of the funds which Government had taken from the public.

Mr. Lalbhai withdrew the motion. The demand was then granted without any diminution.

Sir G. S. Curtis then made a demand of Rs. 1,53,000 under Scientific Departments, which was granted in full.

Mr. Hayward made a demand for Rs. 6,26,000 for European Education which was a reserved subject.

EDUCATION GRANT.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye then demanded a sum of Rs. 1,69,05,000 for Education. He said they had not done so very badly for education even in the present year and during the last two years there had been an incerase of 53 lakhs on education They had to consolidates first and then proceed further. The increased expenditure had gone for that purpose. About 60 per cent. of the total amount was spent on primary education—about Rs. 107 lakhs, which meant Rs. 15 per pupil. Sixty per cent. of the total was spent on primary education; 6¾ per cent. on college education; 15 per cent. on secondary education; 6¾ per cent. on special education and 8¾ per cent on inspection. The educational problem was a vast one and it would cost them Rs. 7 crores to grapple with it, and he hoped they would excuse him if he were not able to grapple with it in his time.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

Continuing after lunch Mr. Paranjpye said ninety per cent. of the expenditure on primary education went to the payment of wages to teachers. The scheme for the revision of the pay of teachers had not satisfied them, but while he was prepared to satisfy all reasonable demands the money at his command was just enough for the purpose of making only reasonable demands. They could hardly afford to have all teachers trained, for the expenditure would then be enormous. Government were paying at present half the expenditure on primary education in municipal areas. When members desired to extend education in local board areas members would remember that all the extra expenditure would have to come out of the public funds. In the secondary education all building programme had been cut down. They hoped to appoint soon medical inspectors in schools as it was found that the health of the boys was not good. He promised that all steps would be taken by him to increase the efficiency of secondary education.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

Coming to higher education he said there were many complaints made about this, but these complaints should rather be addressed to the University than to Government. About the Royal Institition of Science he hoped it would justify its existence and do something to advance the higher scheme of science and would take its part in research which it ought to take with its large expenditure and its handsome buildings. Last year a sum of one lakh had been provided for the education of the backward classes and this year four thousand had been provided for the purpose. They were also bringing in a scheme for giving scholarships to this community. In conclusion he appealed to the members to take an interest in the educational institutions in their districts and to act as missionaries of education.

N.-C.-O. AND EDUCATION.

Rao Saheb Harilal Desai then moved the omission of a sum of Rs. 437 thousand for additional provision for grants-in-aid to primary and secondary schools. He said many schools had joined the N.C.O. movement and refused grants. It was not, therefore, necessary to provide such a large grant this year.

Mr. Paranjpye said he had not heard of any schools having joined the N.C.O. movement. Only one school in Amalner was thinking of joining the movement. Some very important schools in Gujrat had joined the movement, but they were unaided, and did not take any grants from Government.

Rao Bahadur Chitale opposed the motion

Mr. J. G. Covernton said the item was meant for aided schools which were in the hands of private managers, or bodies. He said 75 per cent. of this amount would go to primary and 25 per cent. to secondary schools. In this Presidency the backbone of their primary education was their municipal and local board schools. Not many schools had joined the N.C.O. movement. Only a few aided schools had gone out of the register.

Rao Sahib Harilal said as several secondary schools were giving up their grants he would ask the amount to be reduced. But as he could not reduce it, he would move for its deletion.

Mr. Paranjpye said the amount was for paying one-third the expense of aided schools which they had undertaken to pay; so soon as their expenditure increased they would have to increase the Government contribution. The burden of secondary education was borne by the aided schools for, while there were 322 such schools, there were only 30 Government schools and 62 schools maintained by local bodies. He hoped they would not refuse this grant to him, otherwise it would make this Presidency very backward in the matter of secondary education.

The motion was withdrawn in view of further explanation.

Mr. Lalbhai Ambaram then moved the deltion of an item of Rs. 50,000 for giving extra assistants or special allowances to taluka masters for taluka work. It was necessary, it was stated, to give special duty allowances for the efficient discharge of the work by the masters. After discussing for a time the motion was withdrawn.

After a few items were withdrawn Rao Sahib Harilal moved the omission of a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for the reconstitution of the Provincial Educational Service. He said no definite scheme had been put before them; therefore the expenditure could wait for some time.

Mr. Haveliwalla seconded.

Mr. J. G. Covernton said no definite scheme had been put forward, but the general principle had been recognised long ago. The Provincial Service required as much attention as the Indian Educational Service and it was high time that it got that attention. While the Indian Educational Service had been allowed to get substantial promotions the other branch should not be allowed to be put off without anything, and the members of the service were anxiously waiting for something to come. He did not expect a more shattering blow than turning down this item to help the Provincial Service. It was not very much, not nearly as much as they had asked for. The services had been enlarged out of all proportion and they must give them a substantial rise. This reform affected a very important part of their educational system and they must not reject it.

The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani objcted to a provision of Rs. 24,000 for the deputation of an officer on special duty as Provincial Commissioner of Boy Scouts scheme. This was negatived by the Council.

An item of Rs. 30,000 was for travelling allowance to Deputy Educational Inspectors, etc., was withdrawn by the Minister-in-charge. The grant as amended was then passed by the Council.

Mr. Paranjpye then introduced the head 32—Medical. Most of the motions under this head were withdrawn with or without explanations.

There was an item of Rs. 2,500 for destruction of bugs in the Central Lunatic Asylum, Yeravda, by means of Col. Liston's apparatus "fumigator."

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai who had a motion for the omission or the item withdrew it.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi, however, would not agree to it. He said it was a luxury to spend so much in the killing of bugs. He did not agree that Poona was more infested by these than any other place. He was, however, not a champion of bugs.

Mr. G. K. Chitale supported the motion as a matter of public policy. He said it was the thin end of the wedge. Government officials were trained by Government and allowed opportunities to experiment and when they perfected a process or apparatus Government proceeded to pay them for that. He thought as a matter of public policy they should not allow it.

Sir Chimanlal said the process had been invented by Col. Liston, and anybody was at liberty to manufacture the apparatus. There was no patent and no money went into Col. Liston's pocket.

Mr. M. W. Pradhan wanted the amount to be passed, at least for the sake of humanity.

Mr. Paranjpye said the item had been put there by mistake and the money was not going to be spent this year. He withdrew the item.

The Council then adjourned to Monday noon.

COUNCIL IMPRESSIONS.

(From our Special Representative.)

FRIDAY, March 11.

Before commenting upon to-day's proceedings which raised in interest considerably according to the subject under debate it is necessary to draw public attention to one or two important rulings given by the President of our new Legislative Assembly. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar has now learnt the necessity of quick decision, although he is alive to the fact that it is customary to call upon the assistance of the House to ascertain its wishes on a particular matter

Change In School Hours.

Such an opportunity for a quick decision came to-day when Sir George Curtis after a division which ought to convince Government that the House is extremely critical about sanctioning any further expenditure on the police, proposed that it should after Monday next sit only from 2 to 7 p.m. He referred to a similar practice in the Bengal Council after it had experienced the inconvenience of sitting the whole day with an hour's interval. Sir

(Continued on next page.)

STRIKE IN FIJI.

MR. ANDREWS' VIEWS.

HIS CONTEMPLATED VISIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 11.

Mr. C. F. Andrews writes:—

I have seen a copy of the cablegram which the Government of India has just received from the Government of Fiji concerning the strike on the north side of the main island. It needs to be understood that the larger proportion of Indians in Fiji are stationed on that side. They are far more prosperous than the Indians on the south side who struck work for higher pay last year. There appears to be a likelihood that these more prosperous Indians may be able to win a higher wage both from the C. S. R. Co., and from the planters. They are themselves independent in character, and in my own investigations, I found the planters and managers on the north side more ready to listen to reason and to be considerate than on the south.

A cablegram dated February 31st which I myself quite recently received after a long delay in transmission announced that the strike began on February 12th and that military force had arrived. But it is quite clear from both the cablegrams that no violence of any kind has taken place. The Fiji Government appear to be acting with much greater care than they did last year. They are bringing pressure to bear on the sugar company and on the planters to expediters to expedite a settlement. Their new commission also has a much fairer Indian representation if one may judge from the cabled statement. For the last four months, I have been considering very anxiously the question of making a third visit to Fiji and I had practically decided to do so before these new cables came. It would be extremely difficult for me to leave till the autumn as the Post Rabindranath Tagore is not expected back before September. I do not think of passages back to India, and have decided to stay on in Fiji, if an acute emergency arises. I may have to reconsider my decision to delay my visit, but I do not anticipate this. I trust that by a less hurried visit in the autum, a final settlement may be reached on many vital issues, such as education, religious privileges, land settlement, citizen rights, marriage regulations, as well as a full redress of these labour grievances which are pressing the Indians hard at present.

Strikes to-day are not a phenomenon of one country only. It may even be best in the long run for Indians to settle this present labour trouble by themselves without direct help from India. They will have, by doing so, self reliance.

INDEPENDENT INQUIRY.

In order to avoid any possible misunderstanding I should like to make clear that have no though in my mind of becoming a member of the Government deputation. What I hope to do is to go out once again independently in exactly the same way in which I have gone out on previous occasions. However that there will be any serious loss to the Indian cause if I delay my visit by a few months, I have consulted Mahatma Gandhi, and he has agreed to going out in the autumn. I have also consulted Pandit Tota Ram whose advice on such a point is most valuable because of h long residence in Fiji. He also agreed that a postponement will not be serious. I should add that during the last four months I have been in constant communication with the Government of India on this subject. With considerable hesitation I took upon myself the responsibility of suggesting that the proposed Government deputation from India might also delay its arrival in Fiji till the autumn. I should then be able to assist it with my experience, while carrying on at the same time my own individual investigations in an independent capacity. This would mean that I should follow exactly the same course which I followed in Africa las year.

SOME CONCESSIONS.

An important fact has reached me which makes the delay contemplated not so serious from another point of view. I find from a third cablegram that the desire to leave Fiji on the part of resident Indians has considerably diminished. This appears to be due to certain important concessions to Indians which have been recently made. The remission of the hut tax is one of these and the prolonging to the year 1931 of the period during which free passages to India may be claimed is another. The cable states that at the last moment 400 out of 1100 returning emigrants have cancelled their passage.

END OF SIMPLEX MILL STRIKE.

(From the Trade Union Congress Publicity Bureau).

The strike of the workers of the Simplex Mills, involving a few thousand men ended on Saturday. On Friday the intimation was sent to the Mill authorities to the effect that the men had formed a Union electing Mr. Baptista as President and Mr. M. D. Dalvi as Vice-President and Mr. G. K. Gadgil as Secretary. Consequently the men's leaders met the Agent, Mr. Baddley at the Simplex Mills offices and an amicable settlement was arrived at. The Management displayed a commendable spirit of goodwill and conciliation. It was expected that the men would resume wor on Saturday. Consequently, Messrs. Baptista, Chaman Lall. Dalvi and Gadgil met the men at the Simplex Mill gate and informed them of the settlement arrived at, and advised them under the circumstances, to resume work immediately. Mr. Baptista then informed the Manager of the men's resolve to resume work and the gates having been opened the day shift men entered the Mill shouting: "Union-ki jai."

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COUNCIL IMPRESSIONS.

(Continued from previous page.)

Narayan indicated his desire to agree with the proposal prefacing his remarks however with the observation that the power of fixing the hours of the session rested with the president but he would willingly consult the general convenience. A varied number of protests arose from the benches occupied by the mofussil members. In the school the good boys who wanted a spell of hard work and a subsequent holiday were glad to find their case ably put by Mr. Garud: Who said "We want sir to get through five hours work every day so that we can get away earlier." But the boys who want a half holiday every day so as to do other than legislative work were equally clamorous with their grievance. Rao Sahib Harilal Desai bluntly observed the arrangement proposed was all very well for the Government officials and a few other members, but what about the others? The school master however was firm and wanted strict discipline to be observed. He declared that 2 to 7 p.m., was the time he could have. "Let it be 6-30 Sir we can go out for a stroll" suggested a member from Sindh." No more concessions were forthcoming and the class sat down to a further spell of work.

Sir Narayan then looked into the matter of the accoustic difficulties. He had considered the Committee's report and the P. W. D. had reported that they would want at least two days to fit up the arrangements proposed in that report. As the House could not spare the two days, the president allowed Hon. Members to occupy any seats they liked, on the principle of first come first served. two front benches on the President's right being reserved for the Government. Mr. Paranjpye asked at this stage whether the House could sit for the whole day on Saturday. No holiday for the races is a sentiment not very popular with some members but the president decided that the House must meet for the whole day on Saturday.

Police and Their Demands.

To-day the House has been considering sometimes with humour, some times with some heat, which quickly melts after a few soothing remarks from the placidly discussive Mr. Hayward, all manner of demands the Police Department has been making. The officer must have more pay. This was sanctioned after an hour's debate which elicited not a single good speech from any hon. member opposing the additional grant. This was not surprising be cause our Legislative Council as it is now composed does not contain the critic of the whole hogg variety. The gentlemen who oppose the police expenditure want the officers but do not want to pay them according to the revised scale proposed. None of them have the courage to declare that no increase is necessary at all in the number of the officers. As regards the grant for the additional police in Kathiawar Rao Sahib Dadubhai Desai considerably delighted the House by his proposal that the money should come from the Kathiawar States. It was for their practical benefit that the police was maintained there. There was no great support given to the idea and the proposed grant was allowed.

C. I. D. and Their Ways.

Then we came to a most interesting matter, the proposal to grant an extra half a lakh towards what was called the reorganisation of the Criminal Investigation Department. There was not even any general idea given in the budget as to how this reorganisation is to take place. The Inspector-General of Police allowed the House a glimpse into what were the intentions of Government in the matter. He rambled into a discussion of the various types of crime and the necessity of systematically studying them. Trained officers were wanted for the purpose; more he seemed unwilling to say. "Can the Hon. Member definitely tell us," interjected Mr. Cawasji Jehangir amidst cheers, exactly how many officers he wants and how he proposes to employ them?"

Mr. Robertson said he was coming to that, and the House learnt that one additional Superintendent of Police was required with the inevitable staff that such appointment brought into its train." Mr. Pahala again raising a point of order inquired, referring to page 160 of the Budget, whether they were to consider points regarding the training of the officers, or the work that was expected of them. On that page reference was made only to training schools for these men. Let the Inspector-General frankly tell the House why half a lakh was required if it was only for training them. One learnt that the C. I. D. had two branches, one called the Crimes, the other called Special, which was concerned with matters relating to politics and labour strikes. Work in the latter connection was increasing and more money was wanted for it. This argument led many members into the maze of the ways of the C. I. D. Mr. Haji demanded what the C. I. D. had to do with strikes. Was it their business to shadow Baptista-Kaka? The President would not allow on a budget motion any debate upon the conduct of the C. I. D. which was a totally different matter, but members managed to enlighten the House upon the ways of the C. I. D. all the same.

Mr. Kanji and tale of a Taxi drive.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, a nominated member, followed with a speech which would delight the strikers. He related an incident in the career of a gentleman who deeply sympathised with the labourers on strike in 1919 and 1920. The C. I. D. once followed him in a taxi while he had a drive in his own car to Bandra and pursued him while he was engaged in the thoroughly inoffensive business of canvassing votes for a seat on the Bombay Corporation. The strikers were justified as the attitude and the concessions of the millowners proved, but what did the police mean by such intimidation? The Government had no business to use the C. I. D. for such purposes. The Home Member Mr. Hayward with a deprecatory gesture asked the House not to waste time over such trifles. "What had a deliberative body like theirs", he asked, "to do with such detail?" and he proceeded to give details himself regarding the staff proposed under the new arrangement for which half a lakh more was wanted. There must be a systematic study of crime and as regards the strike, why, the Government had under consideration the formation of a labour bureau. In labour disputes their attitude would be one of strict impartiality. The House, however, showed by its conduct that it had more sympathy with the remark of Rao Sahib Dadubhai Desai when he said he wished police officers instead of shadowing people in Bombay would come to his district to look after the dacoits. On the motion being pressed to a division at the instance of Mr. Kanji, there were forty-nine in favour of omitting the grant and only twenty-six against.

Variety of Police Demands.

The Government although they did not succeed in what it called enphemistically reorganising the C. I. D. with the help of another half a lakh, had a variety of other demands to make for the police. They wanted another half a lakh for clothing the Bombay Yellow Pagrees, and still another half a lakh for what has been termed the organisation of the Subdivisional Police. The first was reduced of their own accord by the Government by 25,000 and it was as well because the temper of the House is decidedly against these further amenitees to a set of people against whom considerable feeling consists and moffusil members, at closing time, spoke their minds pretty frankly against this desire of bettering the lot of the police officer at a time when that of the ryot was so hard. The Government, wiser with their defeat, withdrew the item, but there are others which will claim equally critical attention.

Saturday, March 12.

While the morning session of the Council to-day proved very uneventful, the meeting after the recess showed how willing the House was to sympathise with Mr. Paranjpye, the Education Minister, in his demands. In the morning Rao Bahadur Chitale and Mr. Pahalajani were ready with the cry for retrenchment when it was a question of improving the condition of the mounted police, or the police messes, but the House did not listen to these economists, softened perhaps into sympathy by the judicious concessions of the Home Member.

Sympathy for education,

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye had an easy task in persuading the House to make additional grants to Municipalities for primary education, but Rao Sahib Harilal Desai was in a critical mood when more than four lakhs was demanded for additional grants in aid to primary and secondary schools, until Mr. Paranjpye quoted figures to show how the burden of secondary education is borne to the extent of more than 75 per cent. by private aided institutions. There was a heated discussion however for giving special allowances to taluka masters for taluka work, Mr. Lalbhai Ambaram quite in the manner of a revenue officer who does not like any pandering to the wishes of the mere schoolmaster, contended that headmasters in taluka schools had only supervising work, and could very well do the additional duty of the taluka work. This in the eyes of many members is a small matter, merely the distribution of pay once a month. Mr. Ligade, the Sholapur member who usually gives the House a Marathi speech, became vacal in Urdu to-day, the House greatly appreciating the change. He held that any work beyond his legitimate duty of six hours must be paid for extra to the schoolmaster, and the House agreed.

Mr. Millers' work on Boyscouts,

Mr. Miller of the I. E. S. has been devoting himself to the problem of introducing the boyscout system in our schools. Government now wants to help his work by earmarking Rs. 24,000 for the purpose. Mr. Pahalajani promptly came down upon the grant, and it was clear that he was not so much against the scout movement as against the appointment. Other members however up panegyries of the boyscout movement, and the proposal passed. We came next to the medical vote, but the number of motions to be withdrawn is so rapid, that the House shows itself ready to finish the tedious process of voting grants as soon as possible.

KISAN LEADES' PROSECUTION

PLEA OF "NOT GUILTY."

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March 11.

The trial of Swami Kidarnath, Kisan Leader, who was arrested at Fyzabad commenced before Mr. Sliden, Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow, in the Central Jail. Babu Ram Pershad, Vakil, Sultanpur, deposed that the accused having made a speech to some 10,000 men on the 12th January, telling them that they would break the chain of slavery which was in the hands of the white Government, by means of Mr. Gandhi aided by Colonel Wedgewood. Their prayers had saved Paris and their prayers could again bring trouble. The accused pleaded "Not Guilty."

The case against Pandit Deo Narain next came up. The accused conducted his own defence and was allowed the use of a chair and table. Mr. Liakhat Hussain deposed that the accused addressing 10,000 to 12,000 Kisans had said they should be dependent on God. They would get "Swaraj," as soon as they understood King George was not their King. He advised them not to use swords, but to answer shells with "Bande Mataram."

Then came up the case of Mr Raghuwanand, who denied having delivered a speech and called the Government sinful. The accused filed a list of a few witnesses and the case was adjourned to the 13th.

Mr. Wallach is conducting the prosecution.

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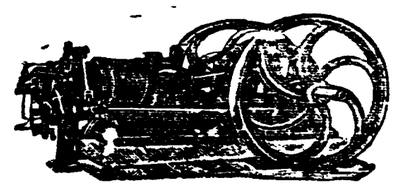

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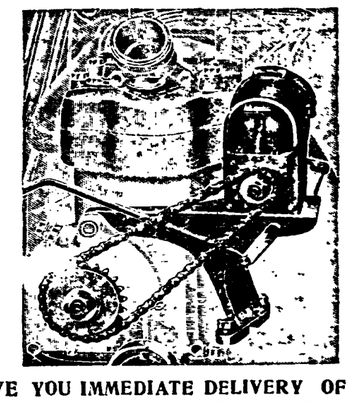

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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

RECONSTRUCTING INDIA.

Reconstructing India: By Sir M. Vishweshwaraya (P. S. King and Son).

This little book suffers in value because of one rare defect. It is too short. It is too crowded up with most practical comments and far-reaching suggestions of first-rate importance on the most vital problems of the day. But the author not having had the time or the opportunity in his busy and distinguished career to acquire the art of writing books, has attempted to cram into one short book what a well trained writer would never have thought it possible to say effectively in less than three, each larger than this single volume of less than 340 pages.

Sir M. Vishweshwar-aya has every right to be heard on the many problems involved in the rapid all-round economic development of India. Communications and ports, mines and forests, irrigation and agriculture, cooperative societies and joint-stock companies, banking and industrial development; technical and commercial education, Government initiative, encouragement and support, popular propaganda and the leadership of men of enterprise, ability and driving-power,—the present day situation in India with respect to these and kindred topics he knows intimately at first hand, and he has considerably increased his qualifications by a first-hand study of how Japan and Canada have achieved their marvellous progress in these directions of nation-building during the short space of the last fifty years. Nothing much can ever be done, that is his conviction peeping out again and again in various forms and in every connection, without

(a) A thoroughly popular and sympathetic Government.
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He has a variety of comments and practical ideas to offer on many of these topics, he is perpetually quoting Canadian or Japanese experiences or English experience during the years of the Great War, but these matters require to be developed and handled methodically, in greater detail and with full citation of authorities, and this he has not done. A chapter, for instance, tracing the growth of Japanese shipping from 1870 to the present day, noting the difficulties encountered at different stages of growth and how they were overcome, and clearly indicating the various forms of help rendered by Government, would be most valuable and an eye-opening education to both Government and the public, but such a chapter he has not written. More generally, we venture to think, he should have adopted the works of Dawson and of Barker on Germany as his models and as these writers had English conditions and their amelioration constantly in view, so Sir M. Vishweshwar-aya should have kept Indian conditions steadily before him and written on Japan and on Canada. Literature of this character is badly wanted at present. Sir M. Vishweshwar-aya had his opportunity of contributing his mite towards supplying this national need, and he has missed it. In the book as he has written it, all that he has to say is so crowded together, the reader can only get an impression of the chapters being made up of scrappy generalities.

The author is equally keen on another problem of first-rate importance—Local Self-Government. He is an admirer of the Japanese and the Canadian systems, he wants Indians to study both and build up a really effective system here. He also points out again and again the intimate connection between the health, happiness, education, vocational instruction, and economic and industrial progress of the people and their system of Local Self-Government. The city, he adds, should further live not for itself alone but also for the rural area surrounding it, and the several cities and towns of a province should by systematic surveys envisage all the moral and material problems of the province and evolve a policy of steady progress, by mutual cooperation and intelligent subdivision of functions. He points out how enormously the resources and the expenditure of localities of all grades, from the lowest village union of a few hamlets to the largest cities, have increased in progressive countries, and he wants to see the same pace of progress commencing in his own country. But here, too, as on the former topic he would have made a really valuable contribution, only if he had written a book on this subject by itself, fuller and far better constructed than are the twenty pages or so in which he touches upon it.

To turn to the chapters on the new political constitution, Central and Provincial, now fairly launched. We will here quote some of his suggestions, commenting upon them, if at all, very very briefly.

Educational (especially technical) and industrial development should be financed not merely out of current revenues but also out of loans.

Official secrecy should be abolished.

There should be a set of ministers outside the Cabinet to deal with larger questions of progress and development: but, perhaps, we are not to take the word "ministers" here very strictly; paid experts who are also trusted and influential leaders—appear to be meant. He also speaks of commissions of the legislature with co-opted experts to investigate development problems with powers to correspond freely with the Dominions and with foreign Governments for information.

All purchases for Government and for semi-Government departments like Railways should be made in India through local agencies.

There should be consuls, agencies and commissions to the Dominions and foreign countries to guard and further Indian trade interests.

The provinces should be reconstituted so that none may have a population of less than ten or more than twenty-five millions: but, we suppose the author does not mean this to be taken very strictly.

Members of the legislatures should be paid salaries.

On one subject on which all India would have attached a very high value to his considered opinion the author is, curiously enough, far from explicit. We refer, of course, to the Indian States. If the provinces require to be reconstructed, do not the Indian States require it still more? We know of more than one town in Indian States territory, where the roads, for instance, leading to the palace and inside the residential area, are not kept in proper repairs and never will be, because the "jurisdiction" is different for every strip of a few hundred yards! Let any fairminded man examine the condition of education, railways, and industries in a province like Kathiawar and judge for himself how much progress is possible without unified control. The late Diwan of Mysore has very little to say on the subject. But full credit, on the other hand, should be given to him for saying explicitly that the States "will have to adopt constitutional Government": "it is imperative that the people should be given the power to think and act in their own interests, the rulers gradually assuming the role of constitutional sovereigns." How is the "imperative", however, to be translated into fact? Does he believe that the Maharajas and Rajas will voluntarily grant constitutions to their subjects as did the Mikado of Japan? When the petty States of Germany were mediatised and special institutions were founded in India for the education of Rajkumars, high officials of Government expressed the hope that the educated princes on becoming Maharajas and Rajas in their turn will learn to place the interests of India as a whole higher than those of their particular States. How long is this hope to remain merely a pious hope? Sir M. Vishweshwar-aya is so keen about accelerating all-round progress in British India, that it is but fair to him to assume that he must be equally keen about communicating the same accelerated pace to Indian States territory also. But how?—that is one of the knottiest and darkest of problems, and our last comment upon this book is that it throws no light whatever upon it.

B. K. T.

PROBLEM OF INDIAN LABOUR

"Labour in Madras." By B. P. Wadia.

It has been the fashion for a certain class of writers on Indian economics to claim with persistency and unanimity that, as far as India is concerned, there are to be found neither landlords nor capitalists and that if you are given to foolish notions about Socialism you will find in that country a state which is in reality socialistic. This statement is as gross and false as are the lies of Falstaff.

When Mr. H. M. Hyndman rode off in his famous debate with Henry George on this very issue by declaring that the nearest approach to the socialistic system was the Indian system of land tenure and then carefully proceeded to draw the inevitable conclusion that with famines which have become endemic, disease which has become epidemic, with the death-rate in large cities like Bombay and Calcutta at 70 per 1000 and with the average life-span of an Indian no more than 24 years, Socialism, as preached and practised, must be nothing less than a nightmare, the world, naturally, stood aghast at the folly of single taxers and of Utopian faddists who are in the habit of shouting from the housetops that they have found a panacea for the ills of society. May be the world still believes that the land revenue system of India is the system advocated by Henry George. And it may be that the world still believes that after all there is nothing wrong with the teeming "masses" of India except the spite of political agitators, of bomb-throwing anarchists, and of caste-ridden Brahmins. Did they not say of the old Russia that it was the Russia of Stephen Graham, the Russia of churches and cathedrals, of Moscow Art-theatres and state-balls, of military parades and of a few incidental shootings, knoutings and Siberian deportations? No doubt the same impression would be carried away by a gay visitor to a state Durbar or the levee of an Indian Prince who would see not how the poor famine-stricken child lies on the rough cowdung plastered floor of a mud house but the glitter of oriental jewellery, of magnificent chargers, of servants dressed in silks and embroideries—in short Bourbon splendour and the opulence of a Grand Duke.

But that is not the real India. If you want to see the real India go to the foreign owned collieries of Bengal and see how the workers sweat 12 hours a day in the foetid darknesses of unscientifically managed coal mines on a mere pittance which their foreign exploiters call a wage. Go to the foreign owned plantations which employ semi-slave labour and hear the last of the sjambok; or visit the dirty chawls 10 feet by 7 feet known as the workers' dwelling in the great cities of India, chawls into which never a ray of light penetrates, where the open drain fills the visitors who live in select suburbs with utter nausea, where you may find a new born baby in the solitary cot, and a whole family stricken with infectious disease crowded round it. Come away to a famine district which the local authorities with a remarkable sense of humour term a scarcity district and you will see the horrors of starvation in a world which produces plenty and more than plenty for the needs of its inhabitants.

In short, the real India of to-day is very much like the Russia of the last Czarist decade—there is, the same division among the working classes into a preponderant agricultural population and a small body of ill-organised industrial workers occasionally drifting back to the fields; the same domineering class of big landords and princes; of industrial magnates and foreign *concession aires*, the same grinding poverty, the same wretched misery of slum life, the havoc of disease, and the insensate exploitation of women and children. Real India like the real Russia of "The Lower Depths" is stricken with the disease of poverty and like the starving poor has at last become desperate. The Russian *Moujick* saw the light shuttered behind the barricades of the St. Petersburg of 1905; the Indian cooly sees the light in the great Labour movement which seems to be sweeping over the length and breadth of the land in seven-leagued boots.

Now it does not require a vast stretch of one's imagination to realise that the revolution is here—a revolution of ideas. It is easy to mistake it for a page out of the *Ancient Regime* because whatever De Jocqueville may say as to the political origin and religious aspect of the French Revolution there is no doubt that its feet were in reality stuck in the economic chaos of the times. Nothing more dangerous has so far arisen in this country to disturb the calm centuried sleep of the vested interests than the rise of industrial unionism in India. No one except the purblind will deny the legitimacy, the importance and the tremendous significance of this movement. This is what Conolly said of the Irish movement and you may take it to be applicable to the movement for the emancipation of Indian workers: "The rise of Industrial unionism is the first sign that the second stage of the mental evolution of our class is rapidly passing away. And the fact that it had its inception amongst men actually engaged in the work of Trade Union organisation and found its inspiration in a recognition of the necessities born of the struggles of the workers and not in the theories of any political party—this fact is the most cheering sign of the legitimacy of its birth and the most hopeful augury of the future. For we must not forget that it is not the theorist who made history it is history in its evolution that makes the theorist. And the roots of history are to be found in the workshops, fields and factories."

Now that the revolution is here the problem of the day is to find the requisite leadership which would guide the movement with consummate skill, vision and an intellectual grasp of the true significance of the world's events. "The true revolutionist should ever call into action on his side the entire sum of all his forces and factors of political discontent." I do not know if Mr. B. P. Wadia has ever read Conolly but in his book on "Labour in Madras" he has emphasised this very point by declaring that the "Labour problem must be regarded as part of the National problem and the interests of labour must be safeguarded against the inroads by Capital both Indian and foreign. He means that there is no dividing line between the political questions and the Labour questions of the day, a point upon which Col. Wedgwood lays a great deal of emphasis in his preface to the book. And indeed this is true. All questions which used to be considered technical and economic such as hours of work, wages, unemployment have become live political issues as can be seen by reference to the recent history of the Miners' struggle in Great Britain. It is wrong to assume that a politician is as different from the Labourite as a Mongol from a Norman, in a world which moves upon the pivot of a particular economic system. "The gruntled intellectual" of Karl Marx is an Owen or a Morris. Longuet, Liebknecht, Williams, Hodges—what are they but disgruntled intellectuals?

Mr. B. P. Wadia is a pioneer. As a pioneer he has fought the battle of Unionism in Madras since 1918 and has done valiant work in the cause of Indian Labour. But the book which he has written is disappointing. It savours of the painful present being a detailed account of the speeches delivered by Mr. Wadia and is not what it should be—a permanent, comprehensive and well-arranged record of the Labour movement in Madras. There would have been nothing wrong in this if his speeches were meant to propound a connected thesis or to weave a connected thread of principle through his argument. What is of interest often to an audience at a street-corner is not necessarily the sort of thing one would put into a book merely because it happened to have been uttered at a street-corner. And when Mr. Wadia does deal in principles this is what he says: "If at the very outset this (namely the safeguarding of the interests of Indian workers) is not done we shall open the era of class-struggle between Labour and Capital—and who wants that in India?" What does this strange expression mean? Whether you want it or not (King Canute did not want the tide to rise) the class-struggle is here. The very fact of the inauguration of the Trade Union movement means the intensification of the class-struggle as Mr. Wadia's experiences during his American tour should have taught him. But the most interesting portion of the book is the account of the author's cross-examination by the Select Committee and let it be said that on the whole he carried off the honours of the day as against the profiteers and the exploiters. The pioneer's work is always difficult. I have tried to show that in India the present conditions are such that the work both difficult and dangerous is calling out to men of vision and courage to consecrate their lives to the task of uplifting one-fifth of the human race. Whatever the Wadias and Saklatvalas gain in this world, history will not forget them.

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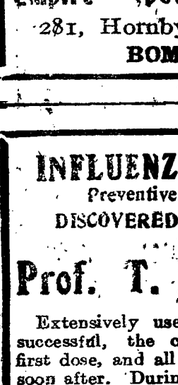

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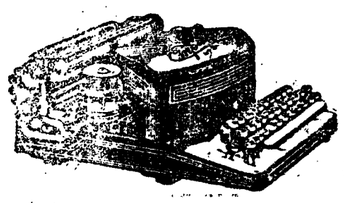

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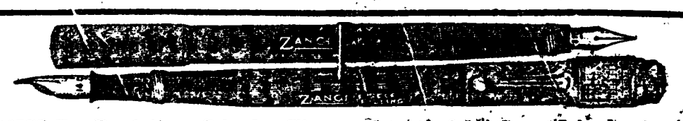

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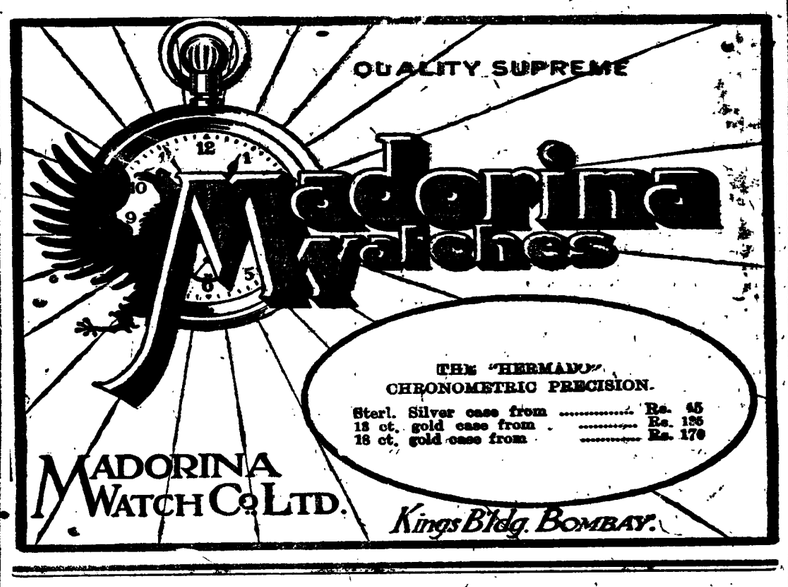

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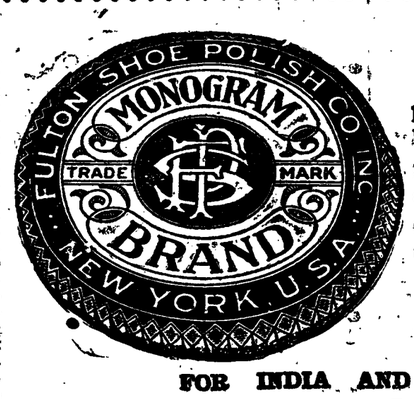

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